

129098

JPRS-KAR-84-018

21 March 1984

Korean Affairs Report

ERIC QUALITY INSPECTED-1

19980306 071

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

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9
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21 March 1984

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

North Korean Situation in 1983 Reviewed (Ha Chang-ch'un; HANGUK ILBO, 31 Dec 83).....	1
Reportage on International Support for Tripartite Talks (KCNA, various dates).....	9
World Peace Council Support	
Peru, Finland	
Japanese Figures Demand U.S. Response	
Upper Volta Support	
Tripartite Proposals Supported Abroad	
Poland's Jablonski Supports Talks	
Italian Communists Support Proposal	
Foreign Parties Support Talks	
Lesotho Premier Supports Talks	
Danish Parties Welcome Talks	
Maltese Premier Supports Proposal	
Reportage on Opposition to 'Team Spirit 84' (KCNA, various dates).....	17
Criticized in Various Countries	
Tokyo Meeting Protests	
Foreign News Media	
World Public Circles Score Exercise	
GDR Paper Issues Denunciation	
Syrian Youth Group	
Japanese Youth Demand Halt	
Supreme People's Assembly Appeal	
Daily on Strengthening of Defense Against Espionage (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 25 Feb 84).....	25

Briefs	
Veterans Group on Talks	27

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK Political Parties Prepare for General Election (TONGA ILBO, 4 Jan 84).....	28
Minister Says Posts Not To Be Filled Until After Election (HANGUK ILBO, 20 Jan 84).....	31

ECONOMY

Government Approach to Construction Industries Discussed (HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, 24 Dec 83).....	34
Technology, Quality Improvement Overseas Construction Enterprises	

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Research Done on Radioactive Waste Management Cited (Kim Yongik; WONJARYOK SANOB, No 6, 1983).....	36
---	----

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Mother Kim Chong-suk Extolled (NODONG CHONGNYON, 22 Dec 83).....	48
Jan 10 Three-Way Talks Proposal Commented On (Kim Ch'ang-un; NODONG SINMUN, 18 Jan 84).....	51
Acceleration of Socialist Construction Urged (KCNA, 19 Feb 84).....	55
KCNA on Immortal Songs to the Party of the 80's (KCNA, 24 Feb 84).....	57
Kang Song-san Addresses Meeting on Rural Theses (KCNA, 25 Feb 84).....	59

Table of Contents of KULLOJA No 1, Jan 1984 (KULLOJA, No 1, Jan 84).....	64
---	----

ECONOMY

Briefs	
Big Explosion	65

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Briefs	
DPRK School Construction	66

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Socialist Rural Questions Discussed at Seminar (KCNA, 24 Feb 84).....	67
--	----

Magazine AGE OF CHAJUSONG No 1, 1984 Published (KCNA, 24 Feb 84).....	69
--	----

Briefs	
Photo Exhibit Opens	70
Chuche Idea No 2 Paper Issued	70

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Chongnyon Meeting Opposes U.S. Nuclear War Moves (KCNA, 27 Feb 84).....	71
--	----

Briefs	
Condolences on Andropov Death	73
Registration Revision	73
Home-Visiting Groups of Chongnyon	73

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Daily Scores U.S. Policy Toward Asia, Pacific (KCNA, 28 Feb 84).....	74
---	----

Reportage on Celebration of Soviet Army Day (KCNA, 22, 24 Feb 84).....	79
---	----

Film Show Held
Soviet Military Attache Hosts Party

Reportage on Celebration of Kim Chong-il's Birthday (KCNA, various dates).....	80
---	----

Japanese, Egyptian Papers
Birthday Feted in Foreign Nations

Missions Abroad Mark Birthday	
Indian Seminar	
Overseas Functions Mark Birthday	
Meetings Abroad Mark Birthday	
Foreign Leaders' Greetings	
Foreign Publications on Birthday	
Guinean, Maltese Figures' Greetings	
Missions Abroad Mark Birthday	
Hungarian Envoy Praises Kim Chong-il at Party	
(KCNA, 25 Feb 84).....	91
Daily on Anniversary of February Victory of CSSR	
(KCNA, 26 Feb 84).....	93
Dailies Mark Anniversary of Surinamese Revolution	
(KCNA, 26 Feb 84).....	94
Kim Il-song Greet Western Saharan President	
(KCNA, 25 Feb 84).....	95
Kim Il-song Receives Thanks of Ethiopian Minister	
(KCNA, 26 Feb 84).....	96
KCNA Reports Beijing Reception on Aviation Pact	
(KCNA, 20 Feb 84).....	97
Chuche Farming Method Studied in Other Countries	
(KCNA, 25 Feb 84).....	98
Briefs	
New DPRK Envoy	100
DPRK Envoy Leaves	100
DPRK Envoy to Poland	100
Ghanaian Group Leaves	100
Pakistani Group	101
LSWYK Delegation	101
KCNA Director	101
Ethiopian Group Leaves	101
USSR Group Leaves	101
New DPRK Envoy	101
DPRK Envoy to Tanzania	101
Congolese Delegation	102
Olympic Group Returns	102
Delegation Leaves for Nicaragua	102
DPRK, PDRY Foreign Ministers	102
Soviet Maritime Delegation	102
Economic Delegation Back	102
Italian Communist Party Leader	103
Benin President	103

KCNA Delegation Leaves for Syria	103
DPRK Educational Delegation	103
Zimbabwean Church Group	103
Burundi, Congo Delegations Leave	103
Kuwait's Chief of State	103
DPRK Envoy to Botswana	104
Hwang Chang-yop Meeting	104
Envoy of Laos	104
Zimbabwe Leader Supports DPRK	104
Western Saharan Minister Greeted	105
GDR Army Day	105

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Briefs

Anniversary of Budapest Liberation	106
------------------------------------	-----

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN SITUATION IN 1983 REVIEWED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 31 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by reporter Ha Chang-ch'un: "What Happened in North Korea This Year? More Than 250 Incidents of Anti-Kim Chong-il Handbills and Scribblings. From February to May: 'Quasi-Wartime' Declaration Fuss. 170-Meter Tower of Chuche Ideology and 76-Meter Arch of Triumph Erected; and Pyongyang-Beijing Train Service Opened"]

[Text] What happened in the north during the one-year period of 1983? Although there is no way of seeing $\frac{1}{2}$ things happening up there] so well as we see the palm of our hands, let us try to put together the piecemeal information made available through their propaganda media. In general, in North Korea, three kinds of mistrust were further deepened during this 1-year period: the mistrust in the Chuche ideology; the mistrust in the socialist construction; and the mistrust in the KWP. The causes of the deepening three mistrusts are: building up the Kim Il-song Kim Chong-il father and son succession establishment--the general public's mistrust in it; the scantiness of the people's livelihood that can be seen in the differences in the economic [power] between North and South Korea--seen in the ratio of 2.3 to 1 and the ever growing difference; and the isolation in the international society that began to develop from the time of the bombing incident at the Aung [Phonetic] mountain in Burma--as observed by experts on North Korea.

The conspicuous problem in the political field up there this year was the setting up of the Kim Chong-il succession establishment. In this year, the status of Kim Chong-il became similar to the idealized status of Kim Il-song, and was firmly established as indicated by the expressions of "leader," the commander-in-chief of the military forces, and "the Kim Chong-il era." Kim Chong-il has now come to take charge of over 70 percent of policy directives and thus the setting up of the Kim Chong-il succession establishment seems to be going as scheduled.

However, the anti-Kim Chong-il feeling that is deeply hidden inside is still being exposed. As many as over 250 cases of acts of resistance--although they are trifling incidents such as distributing handbills and scribbling--are taking place annually.

In a seeming attempt to suppress such griefs and resistances, Kim Chong-il erected a 170-meter high tower of Chuche ideology and a 76-meter high arch of triumph. And some nonsensical literature, which carried a story that Mr Kim Ku, whose pen name is Paekpom, was deeply impressed by Kim Chong-il, who was only 17 years old, were published for the purpose of promoting the ideology of Kim Chong-il worship.

In this year, too, North Korea's economy still remained in chronic stagnancy.

The Second 7-Year Economic Plan which began in 1978 is scheduled to end in the coming new year; but the rate of accomplishment is only 42 percent of the target. Due to the shortage of energy supply, including electricity, coal, and oil, and the shortage of the supply of raw materials, the rate of operation of plants and business enterprises is only 50 percent. In fact a directive was issued to the effect that the one day a week power stoppage should be strictly observed.

The amount of exports was \$1 billion in 1978 and increased to \$1.6 billion in 1982. However, the trade deficits are annually \$200 million--a big burden for the small-scale trade.

North Korea's economy has now come to face the circumstances in which the show-off promise called "socialist construction" cannot be kept any longer; and even Kim Il-song is now confessing that "without solving the problem of food and clothing, the socialist construction would also be meaningless."

To have a review of major events that happened during the past year in North Korea, which is under such circumstances as cited above, conforms to the cause of the saying that "only when one knows the partner and oneself, can one be ever victorious." And the ignorance of what is happening in the other half of the Korean peninsula is a sort of deliberate evasion.

Expansion of the Kim Chong-il Power Base

Among the members of the Political Bureau, the nucleus of the North Korean puppet regime, the Kim Chong-il faction elements are increasing year after year. In this year, the attendance at the function of the 9 September holiday revealed that among the total of 31 members, the Kim Il-song faction elements were 13, while the Kim Chong-il faction elements were 18. The Kim Chong-il faction outnumbered his father's faction for the first time.

Then on the occasion of the eighth session of the Sixth [Central Committee] held on 1 December 1983, it was revealed that the Kim Il-song faction elements were 13 and the Kim Chong-il faction elements increased to 21. The trend from now on will be that the revolution first generation, we might call it, which is the partisan faction, will become less and less in number and the direct line faction of Kim Chong-il will completely take over.

As for the faction distribution among the members of the Political Bureau of the party in the days prior to this, at the time of the Fifth Congress of the KWP held in October 1970, among the total of 16 members, the Kim Il-song faction elements were 8, the Kim Chong-il faction elements were 3, and others were 5; and immediately after the 11th session of the Fifth Central Committee held in May 1976, among the total of 25 members, the Kim Il-song faction elements were 13, the Kim Chong-il faction elements were 8, and others were 3.

At the time of the Sixth Congress of the party held in October 1980, among the total of 34 members, the Kim Il-song faction elements were 18, the direct line faction elements of Kim Chong-il were 16--thus the direct line elements of the father and son overwhelmed the occasion. The elements of other factions either died or were purged.

In general, in the 1980's, the father and son establishment has become solid and in this year an analysis of the situation has come out to the effect that it seems that Kim Chong-il has now definitely taken second place in the ranking sequence.

Provocations Against the South

In order to create domestic tension, the North Korean puppets declared the so-called "state of quasi-wartime" on 1 February and it lasted till May.

Setting forth this year as "the year for the realization of the anti-U.S. independence," they enthusiastically cried out at the beginning of the year that "in this year we will open up without fail a decisive phase of the struggle for national liberation."

They staged all kinds of provocations against the south. The following incidents attest to this: on 9 June, the armed communist guerrillas infiltrated the western front and were shot to death; on 5 August, they infiltrated the Wolsong beach and were shot to death; on 13 August, an armed spy ship was sunk in the sea in the vicinity of Ullung-do; and in December, the armed communist guerrillas were captured alive at Tadaep'o. The assassination bombing incident in Burma was regarded as an all-out provocation against us. These were the incidents which exposed the truth about their revolutionary line of violence against the south.

Such provocations as these against the south show their consistent revolutionary line of violence. On the other hand, an analysis has come out to the effect that these provocations were, in terms of the domestic situation, aimed at keeping in check the conflicts and resistances within the power structure in the course of building the Kim Chong-il father-son succession establishment and at strengthening the ruling power. And another analysis says that those provocations were the results of the implementation of Kim Chong-il's revolutionary line of petty heroism.

Idolization of Kim Chong-il

Following suit in the idolization of Kim Il-song, a phenomenon called the idolization of Kim Chong-il took place in North Korea this year.

Kim Chong-il's honorific titles increased, including "comrade party secretary" "the great leader comrade," and "his excellency."

The idolization of Kim Chong-il became more and more enthusiastic on the occasions of his 41st birthday, 16 February, and Kim Il-song's 71st birthday, 15 April. One of the characteristics of the idolization of Kim Chong-il is that the idolization was initiated by the General Association of Koreans in Japan and other North Korean overseas organizations rather than directly by the domestic entities in North Korea, and that it was imported into North Korea.

This phenomenon has been analyzed to mean that the people [in the north] are still giving the cold shoulder to the idolization.

The idolization of Kim Chong-il in the domestic phase served as a project designed to let the outside world confirm the fact that he is the successor of Kim Il-song.

In particular, in order to publicize the fact that Kim Chong-il has been recognized by the PRC as the successor, the news of his unofficial visit to the PRC made from 1 to 12 June was made public in July and, in October, a 2-hour documentary movie of his visit to the PRC was shown to the public at the General Association of Koreans in Japan in October.

The work of idolization is going on in line with the following: both "the Kim Il-song Chuche Ideology Research Institute" and "the Kim Chong-il Ideology Research Institute" are set up at every organization of the North Korean puppets; the rites of every public event must include conducting "the loyalty oath" to both Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il; and the hymns, such as "the song of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il," are becoming popular.

Furthermore, in the outskirts of Pyongyang, "the revolutionary historical site of Kim Chong-il" has been concocted. Over 10,000 people are being mobilized to see the site daily.

Fictitious North-South Dialogue

During the past 1-year period, the north has been consistent in taking no notice whatsoever of our various efforts for the resumption of the dialogue.

The north convened on 18 January in Pyongyang a joint conference of 21 political parties and social organizations and proposed at the meeting that "a joint conference of political parties and social organizations of the north and the south" be held exclusively to discuss the issue of withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea.

Responding to this, our side proposed that a meeting of the highest responsible men be realized; and that a conference of the representatives of political parties and social organizations as well as the government authorities of the north and the south be convened to have comprehensive discussion of the unification issue. However, there was no official response to this. Instead they denounced us in a commentary in NONDONG SINMUN dated 5 February.

On 6 July, the ROK Red Cross requested that a North-South Red Cross conference be unconditionally held to solve the problem of the 10 million displaced family members. However, the 10 July issue of NODONG SINMUN denounced the movement for searching for the displaced family members; and on 24 July, the North Korean Red Cross officially rejected our request.

In this year, a revision came in the north's unification strategy.

They came up with some elaborating explanations of their so-called "the confederal republic of Koryo." In his speech at the ceremony commemorating the 9 September holiday, Kim Il-song referred to his plan for the operation of "the supreme national confederal conference and the confederal standing committee, which will function as the national unified government following the consummation of unification," and went on, explaining his confederal republic of Koryo plan, to say: "In each organization, co-speakers and co-chairmen of committees will be elected and will serve taking turns."

Pro-North Non-Aligned Nations' Heads Visited North

It began with the visit of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congo, to the north on 12 March and was followed by the visit of Thomas Sankara, president of Upper Volta on 13 March. Thus the heads of the non-aligned nations consecutively visited the north.

In April, President Mubarak of Egypt visited the north; and Maurice Bishop, former prime minister of Grenada, where a democratic government was recently established, in the Caribbean, and France Albert Rene, president of the Seychelles, paid visits.

Furthermore, Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho, visited there in May. The president of Rwanda and the family of the president of Tanzania visited the north that month and had talks with Kim Il-song.

In the summer season: in the month of July, Luije Linjo [phonetic], woman writer of West Germany, visited there at the invitation of the north, it is reported; in August, Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe of Africa, visited there; in September Lansana Beavogui, prime minister of Guinea, visited there. And in October Mengistu, commander in chief of the revolutionary forces of Ethiopia, visited the north.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, visited the north at the end of November; and with this, the series of visits by state heads came to an end.

Those state heads who visited the north met with Kim Il-song, and some heads of small nations received medals from Kim Chong-il, it is reported.

Invitation of International Conferences

The major international conferences which were invited to be held in Pyongyang are: "The World Reporters Convention for Anti-Imperialism, Friendship, and Peace" (2 July to 6 July); the first "Southeast Asian Regional Conference of the WHO" on the public health medical services (7 September to 9 September); and the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and developing countries (24 September to 28 September).

These international conferences were aimed, in terms of their timing, emphatically at blocking the IPU Seoul meeting of its general assembly and the meeting of the ASTA general assembly. In particular, in their speeches at the World Reporters Convention, the North Korean puppet delegates put up a preposterous appeal by stating that "all nations in the world must not allow at any cost the IPU Seoul meeting of its general assembly and the Olympic Games to be held [in Seoul.]" It was reported that 169 delegations from 118 countries attended the Reporters Convention. However, most of those delegates were the leftist press personages, including the local mass communications personnel and communist party organ reporters; nothing conspicuous took place at the convention.

The so-called "conference of ministers of education and culture" was attended by a total of 95 various nominal delegations from 75 countries; leftist organizations and 28 international assemblies. Only a nominal declaration and activity platforms were adopted at the conference.

International Athletic Meetings Held

In this year in North Korea, less than 10 small-scale international meetings, including volleyball, boxing, and table tennis, were held. The fact that they held international meetings--though they were on a small scale--may be interpreted, as an analyst says, as an expression of their intention to compete with our holding large-scale international meetings. Most of those meetings were held in the summer season--June, July, and August.

The meetings which were reported to have been held are as follows: "the international jujutsu meeting" [presumably judo meeting] was held first in early June. Then from 4 to 9 June, "the international women's volleyball meeting" was held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium; and at the meeting, the No 1 team of North Korea took first place; the second place was the Sichuan players of the PRC; the third place was the Polish team, it is reported.

Around the end of June, "the international artistic gymnastics contest meeting" was held. Immediately after this meeting in early July, "the Pyongyang international table tennis meeting" was held. Teams from East Germany, Bulgaria, the PRC, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, and Japan took part in it. Most of the teams that participated in it were communist country teams.

Train Service Opens Between Pyongyang and Beijing

On 10 October, an international train service opened between Pyongyang and Beijing. The train leaves Pyongyang at noon every Monday and returns to Pyongyang on Thursday, according to the schedule. There is no way of knowing why there was no train service between Pyongyang and Beijing up to that time.

The news of this belated opening of train service has now exposed the fact that those news reports which had said that the PRC state heads or the state head ranking personnel of the North Korean puppets traveled by train were false.

Hard Efforts for Scientific and Industrial Education

In this year, North Korea embarked on introduction of scientific technology by entering into scientific technology agreements with the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Albania--advanced countries compared to North Korea.

In May North Korea exchanged protocols with the Soviet Union regarding the economic and scientific technology council and exchanged plans with East Germany for a scientific agreement. With Albania, North Korea made protocols regarding cooperation in scientific technology. And on 28 November, North Korea and Czechoslovakia signed the work plans for the 1984-85 scientific cooperation.

On the other hand, the North Korean puppets established industrial colleges--one in each of the following three places; Pyongyang, Songjin, and Namhung--on 1 September, the day on which a new school year started. And they also newly established five professional schools, including coal industry professional schools and metal industry professional schools, it is reported.

Shifts in Diplomatic and Consular Office Chiefs in Africa and Middle East Regions

In 1983, the North Korean puppets shifted the heads of their diplomatic and consular offices in 21 countries (including the concurrent ones). Among them, heads of the 12 countries in Africa and the Middle East--60 percent of the total number of heads shifted--were shifted.

Such a phenomenon is worth special mention in that it shows the diplomatic emphasis the North Korean puppets are placing on the Middle East and Africa region and their policy of giving priority to non-aligned countries.

The characteristics of this year's shift of their diplomatic and consular office heads are: that most of the personnel shifted were rising diplomats, and that 70 percent of the shifts were made in the first half of this year.

The shifts of the heads of the diplomatic and consular offices were concentrated in January: this fact is, as an analysis goes, indicative of a diplomatic move designed to secure strong points in the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned nations, which was held in New Delhi in March, and in various non-aligned countries. Furthermore, it merits attention that most of the shifted heads of diplomatic and consular offices were practical business specialists. And there is speculation about another series of shifts of their diplomatic and consular office heads, with the Burma incident as an occasion.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

World Peace Council Support

SK220433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 22 February (KCNA)--The Korean National Peace Committee received a solidarity message from the World Peace Council supporting the new proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The World Peace Council in its message expresses deep apprehensions about the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea. It says:

The World Peace Council fully supports the DPRK proposal to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities for removal of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and for the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South of Korea.

Peru, Finland

SK240430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--The Peruvian Communist Party on 16 February issued a statement in support of the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement says that this proposal for tripartite talks is enjoying firm support from the revolutionary and progressive forces and the peaceloving people of the world.

It reaffirms unshakable determination to express firm solidarity with the cause of peace and reunification of Korea and pay due attention to the preparations for the provocation of a nuclear war carried on by the United States in South Korea.

The Socialist Students League of Finland on 7 February made public a statement in support of a peaceful solution of the Korean question, which says:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a great many proposals for removing the tensions and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country. But the United States and the South Korean authorities persistently refuse to accept them.

Expressing support to the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the statement demands the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Japanese Figures Demand U.S. Response

SK241106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--Japanese figures of various strata held a round-table talk in Tokyo on 14 February.

Present there were ex-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Ichio Asukata, Director General of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange Yoshihisa Kajitani, Chairman of the Japan Women's Society Sumiko Shimizu and other political and public figures of Japan.

Speeches were made at the round-table talk.

Hiroharu Seki, professor of Tokyo University, said in his speech that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most reasonable and realistic one of epochal significance in providing a guarantee of peace in Korea and achieving her independent and peaceful reunification. The United States and the South Korean authorities should immediately respond to this proposal, he added.

An appeal adopted at the talk says:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposal to hold tripartite talks with the South Korean authorities participating in its talks with the United States. We highly estimate the DPRK's proposal to hold talks for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises might develop a nuclear war.

The United States must promptly stop its dangerous play with fire.

If it truly wants peace in Korea, it should respond to the proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

The Japanese Government should actively cooperate in the realisation of this proposal, instead of tailing behind the United States.

We oppose the Nakasone cabinet joining in creating military tensions on the Korean Peninsula, while following the line of arms expansion.

Upper Volta Support

SK250405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--Thomas Sankara, chairman of The National Council of Revolution and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, met Kim Yong-yong, DPRK ambassador to his country, on 21 February.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Head of State.

Expressing deep thanks for this, the Head of State asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

He highly estimated the successes registered by the Korean people in the work for the prosperity and development of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il and said that he would learn from the experiences of Korea.

He voiced full support to the proposal for tripartite talks and other propositions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly relations between Upper Volta and Korea.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Tripartite Proposals Supported Abroad

SK260443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--Foreign countries issued statements and held meetings in support of the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, according to reports.

The Ghana Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea in a statement dated 3 February noted that the new proposal on holding tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in the talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States to conclude a peaceful agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and South is a product of the sincere efforts of the DPRK to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

The Ghanaian National Committee for Disarmament and Defence of Human Rights in a statement on 18 February said: The United States and the South Korean authorities are staging the aggressive "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises instead of coming out to the proposed tripartite talks. This fully laid bare the real intention of the U.S. imperialism to oppose the peaceful reunification of Korea and trample underfoot world peace.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique must give up the criminal war provocation manoeuvres and withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea so that Korea may be reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the statement stressed.

In a statement dated 15 February the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification demanded the United States to turn out to the talks, regarding the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks as a most fair one.

A meeting supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and opposing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was held in Osaka on 14 February under the co-sponsorship of the Osaka District Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, the Osaka City Federation of Trade Unions and the Osaka Japan-Korea Joint Struggle Council.

It was attended by over 1,000 Japanese people of all strata.

A Japan-Korea friendship gathering for supporting the proposal for tripartite talks was also held at the Hall of Traders and Industrialists of Iwagura City, Iwagura area of Aichi Prefecture on 8 February.

The attendants of the meeting and gathering bitterly denounced the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique and expressed full support to the proposal for tripartite talks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Poland's Jablonski Supports Talks

SK260857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 26 February (KCNA)--O Man-sok, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Poland, on 22 February presented his credentials to Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of Poland.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We, he said, highly estimate the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader and rejoice over them as over our own.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he stressed: The Polish Party and Government have supported the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for National Reunification and will invariably support it in the future, too.

He expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for its realisation.

He sincerely hoped that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il would enjoy a long life in good health and wisely guide the Korean people.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Italian Communists Support Proposal

SK260905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 26 February (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea received a letter of solidarity sent by Ugo Pechioli, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, on behalf of the secretariat in support of the new proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The letter dated 8 February says:

The secretariat of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party expressed heartfelt thanks to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for having sent to us information on the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on 10 January 1984.

Your party's notice to us was very beneficial and deeply moved us.

In the information your party referred to the new political proposal for your country in which you officially and clearly initiated tripartite talks, a direct contact for signing a peace agreement with the United States, adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the North and South of Korea to reduce armaments and ease tensions and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Nation on the principles laid down in the North-South joint statement.

After making a deep study of your country's proposal, we express to you solidarity and support of the Italian Communist Party for this.

We will conduct brisk activities to accelerate the new course of peace in Korea and national reunification.

Foreign Parties Support Talks

SK270450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 27 February (KCNA)--Political parties and public organisations of various countries are supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, according to reports.

The Democratic Party of Bangladesh, the Communist Party of Bangladesh, the Workers Federation of Bangladesh, the Communist Union of Bangladesh, the Peasants Emancipation Union of Bangladesh, the National Federation of Workers of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh People's League and the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association said in their joint statement issued on 8 February:

The third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on 25 January discussed the question of providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and sent an appeal to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

We express active support to the new proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The statement demanded the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to the talks without delay.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark in a statement on 1 February noted:

We hail and fully support the new proposal of the DPRK for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

The African Youth Command of Ghana in a statement dated 8 February said:

We resolutely denounce the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as an unpardonable challenge to Korea's peace and reunification and, at the same time, strongly demand an immediate end to them.

The Reagan administration of the United States must give up the war provocation moves which are beneficial to no one and respond to the new proposal of the DPRK without delay.

The South Korean puppet clique must stop at once the criminal joint military rehearsal, force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and respond to the proposed tripartite talks for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

Lesotho Premier Supports Talks

SK281106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 28 February (KCNA)--Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan on 20 February met Korean Ambassador to his country An Kyom-hyon.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister expressed his thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula shows the urgency of Korea's reunification, he hoped for an early reunification of Korea.

He wished the great leader big success in his work for bridging over the tense situation created on the Korean Peninsula and reunifying the country.

We consider the proposal for tripartite talks a very affirmative one and actively support it and hope for an early realization of tripartite talks, he noted, and said: we fully support the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for strengthening South-South cooperation. [Sentence as received]

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Danish Parties Welcome Talks

SK290446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 29 February (KCNA)--The Socialist People's Party of Denmark, the Danish Left-Wing Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Denmark, the Socialist Democratic Youth Union of Denmark, the Youth Organisation of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, the Danish Young Communist League, the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association and 17 other political parties and social organisations of Denmark made public a joint statement on 19 February in support of the proposal for tripartite talks put forward at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for massively reinforcing their armed forces in South Korea and holding the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises there, while stepping up the scheme to frame up a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, the statement said:

The joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK which was held on 10 January 1984, proposed tripartite talks to the United States and the South Korean authorities.

The aim of the talks is to conclude a peace agreement including the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea to replace the 1953 armistice agreement signed between the DPRK and the United States and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and South whereby they would not use force of arms against each other but drastically reduce armaments and armies.

The political parties and social organisations of Denmark warmly hail the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and express our full support to it.

We, therefore, demand that the United States stop at once the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises in South Korea, withdraw all its troops and nuclear weapons from there and conclude a DPRK-U.S. peace agreement and work for the final solution of the Korean question.

Maltese Premier Supports Proposal

SK292235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 1 March (KCNA)--Dominic Minto, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, on 24 February met Kim Chi-sop, Korean ambassador to his country.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister expressed deep thanks for this and heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Noting that the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks is a very just one to radically remove the danger of war and guarantee peace and security in the country, he said that the government and people of Malta fully support it.

He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly relations between the two countries.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4110/079

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON OPPOSITION TO 'TEAM SPIRIT 84'

Criticized in Various Countries

SK241029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--Foreign public circles demand an immediate end to the provocative "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, denouncing them.

The National Permanent Committee of the National Council of the Japan League of Socialist Youth in its resolution dated 1 February said that the sinister aim of the joint military exercises is to complete a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and realise "military integration." It further said:

The Japanese Government must not participate in the military exercises. What the Japanese Government should do is to take concrete measures for easing tensions and removing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula for peace and security in Korea and Asia and the rest of the world.

We demand the Japanese Government to rectify its Korean policy without delay. And we also strongly demand that the aggressive and criminal joint military exercises code named "Team Spirit 84" be stopped at once.

The Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA in a commentary 13 February denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for challenging the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks with the provocative war exercises.

The ardent desire of the Korean people for national reunification, the paper said, can be realised through sincere efforts of the parties concerned and talks between them, not by a demonstration of armed forces and war exercises.

The Czechoslovak paper ZEMEDLSKE NOVINY in an article 11 February branded the joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea as a provocative military action, saying that a dangerous situation has been created in Korea due to this military rehearsal.

In an article condemning the "Team Spirit 84," the Peruvian paper EL DIARIO 12 February noted: The frantic military exercises show that the military

tieup between the United States, Japan and South Korea is being further strengthened and this indicated that tension has been heightened to such an extent where a new war may break out in Korea.

The Senegalese paper SOLEIL 11 February also carried an article denouncing the joint military exercises.

Tokyo Meeting Protests

SK270502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo 25 February (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting opposing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was held in Tokyo on 22 February.

The meeting sponsored by the Tokyo Meeting Executive Committee comprising 13 organizations including the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was attended by delegates of many solidarity and anti-war organizations and people of all walks of life.

The meeting heard a report by Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

In his report he said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed tripartite talks between it, the United States and the South Korean authorities, out of a desire to ease tensions created on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country. He noted that the United States and the South Korean authorities took an insolent attitude, far from responding to it.

The meeting also heard a report by Masao Arime, representative of the Central District of Okinawa Prefecture.

In his report he cited concrete facts to prove that Okinawa is being used as a sortie base for the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and that the Japanese "self-defence forces" are participating in landing exercises and so on held there.

For peace in Japan and the rest of Asia the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and Asia, and Korea be reunified peacefully, he stressed.

Then delegates of many organizations spoke at the meeting.

Noting that they should never allow the nuclear war exercises to plunge not only Korea but also other parts of Asia into a nuclear holocaust, they called for various forms of struggle against the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises.

A resolution against the "Team Spirit 84" was adopted at the meeting.

Saying the "Team Spirit 84" is a very dangerous move jeopardizing peace in Korea and Asia and extremely heightening military tensions there, the resolution continued:

The United States must stop all action hostile to the DPRK and obstructing the reunification of Korea. In particular, it is a grave challenge to peace to stage military exercises at a time when a new path has been opened for the peaceful reunification of Korea and for peace in Asia by the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

We will intensify the struggle against the U.S. preparations for a nuclear war and Nakasone's U.S.-[word indistinct] and armaments expansion policy and against nuclear weapons and for peace.

In conclusion, the resolution said:

Immediately stop the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises.

Dismantle all nuclear military bases in Okinawa, Yokoda, Yokosuka and other areas.

The U.S. forces must stop aggressive moves in Asia.

Discontinue all military exercises for nuclear war.

Foreign News Media

SK271132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 27 February (KCNA)--Foreign news media reported articles lashing at the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to reports.

The 12 February issue of the Yugoslav paper POBJEDA in an article head-lined "Military Exercises, Largest Ever in History" said: Large armed forces more than 207,500 strong and military equipment including planes, warships and tanks and mass destruction weapons including all kinds of nuclear missiles are mobilised in the joint military exercises of the United States and the South Korean authorities to be held for 2 and 1/2 months from 1 February. The rehearsal is the largest one since the "Team Spirit" military exercises in 1976.

On the same day other Yugoslav papers VECER, GLAS, and SLOBODNA DALMACIJA carried similar articles.

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG 11 February carried a commentary titled "Military Exercises of the United States in the Far East." It said Washington and Seoul authorities answered with an undisguised war manoeuvres the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

In an article "Provocative Criminal Acts Against the Asian Peoples," the Mongolian paper ZALUUTCHUUDYN UNEN 15 February said.

The world's progressive people demand the U.S. imperialists to give up at once their moves to provoke another criminal war and withdraw all their aggression forces from South Korea without delay so that the Korean people themselves can solve their internal affairs in an independent way.

The Afghan paper THE TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION 11 February condemned the reckless manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to threaten and blackmail the DPRK with the frenzied war games and the Japanese paper VOICES OF YOUTH 30 January called for a nationwide protest movement against the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

Afghan radio 18 February aired an article lashing at the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists.

World Public Circles Score Exercise

SK271556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 27 February (KCNA)--Broad public circles of the world are sharply denouncing the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in answering the peaceful and fair proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks with a provocative war rehearsal, and demanding its immediate stop.

The 6 February issue of the Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY stressed that the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises are the largest in scope among the joint military exercises which have been staged every year since 1976 and recalled the blare of the U.S. military authorities that the current rehearsal is aimed at strengthening the war preparedness.

The Soviet paper PRAVDA in its commentary 6 February noted that a vast region of the Pacific and the southern half of the Korean Peninsula has turned into the theatre of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea. Citing concrete facts, the paper exposed the massive and provocative nature of the rehearsal.

The Icelandic Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea in its statement dated 4 February said that the current military exercises were a downright challenge to the fair proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks.

Kimio Tsuno, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan League of Socialist Youth, in his talk on 1 February branded the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises biggest in scale in history as part of the criminal moves for the provocation of a new war.

Indrianjafi Georges Thomas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, in his talk dated 8 February condemned the United States and the South Korean puppets for answering the proposal for tripartite talks with the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, far from responding to it.

The Peruvian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful reunification of Korea said in its statement dated 6 February that it considered the "Team Spirit 84" to be a "preliminary war" and a "test nuclear war" for a "forestalling attack" on the northern half of Korea.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth in a protest telegram to the U.S. president on 2 February bitterly denounced the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises as a dangerous aggressive act aggravating the situation in Korea and menacing peace in Asia.

Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, said in his report at an extraordinary session of the presidium of the World Peace Council that the peace organizations should conduct practical activities for forcing the United States to stop the moves to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and accede to the proposals of the DPRK.

The secretariat of the International Union of Students in its statement on 1 February branded the "Team Spirit 84" as a crude violation of the provisions of the Korean military armistice agreement, a premeditated provocation aimed at aggravating the situation in the far east and a criminal act of leading the situation in this region to the brink of war.

The participants in a mass meeting against the "Team Spirit 84" joint exercises which was held near the U.S. airforce base in Kadena, Okinawa, Japan, on 1 February, denounced the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique who started frantic war exercises ignoring world public opinion, and strongly demanded an immediate end to the joint military exercises.

Besides, public organizations of many countries, international organizations, prominent public figures and individual personages published statements, talks, solidarity messages, and protest messages sharply denouncing the criminal aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and expressing full support to the Korean people's just cause of reunification.

GDR Paper Issues Denunciation

SK281043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 28 February (KCNA)--The paper of the German Democratic Republic NEUE ZEIT 23 February carried an article flaying the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Noting that the "Team Spirit 84" military rehearsal now under way in South Korea arouses deep apprehensions among the people in Asia as it gravely jeopardizes peace in this region, the paper says:

The military rehearsal is aimed at opposing the Korean people who are making efforts for the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and for its peaceful reunification.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently proposed to hold Tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in the DPRK-USA talks so as to ease the tensions in this region.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal of the United States and the South Korean authorities is an open challenge to this peaceful initiative, remarks the paper.

Syrian Youth Group

SK290527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 29 February (KCNA)--The director of the Military Department of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth League, speaking at a meeting which was held in Damascus Province on 21 February in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, bitterly flayed the reckless new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists. He said:

If the U.S. imperialists kindle the flame of an aggressive war in Korea, going against the trend of the times, the Syrian youth will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean brothers on the same front against the common enemy.

He said that the large-scale "Team Spirit" military exercises staged every year by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea are part of their sinister new war provocation moves to make a surprise attack on the northern half of the DPRK.

Expressing firm solidarity with the just fighting cause of the Korean people, the speaker stressed that the Syrian people hope the Korean people will lead a happy life in a reunified country by driving out the U.S. imperialists at an early date under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Japanese Youth Demand Halt

SK291039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo 27 February (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of Japanese youth against the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was held in Tokyo on 20 February under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Youth Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity.

Speaking at the meeting, Shigeru Oikawa, director of the Department for Measures on the Youth of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, said the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises jeopardize peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The Japanese youth should have a correct understanding of the war rehearsal and actively turn out in the struggle against it, he stressed.

The meeting was addressed by the secretary general of the Tokyo Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity and the chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

Shigenobu Ootsuki, a military critic, gave a lecture at the meeting exposing the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises.

A resolution demanding a prompt end to the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was adopted there.

The resolution strongly demanded that the United States and the South Korean authorities immediately stop the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and all the manoeuvres for war provocation and for armaments expansion and respond without delay to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

Meanwhile, the Youth Department of the All-Japan Autonomous Organization Trade Unions in a statement published on 12 February said the provocative "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal is an unpardonable one. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must immediately stop the military exercises and come out to the talks for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it stressed.

Supreme People's Assembly Appeal

SK010840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang 1 March (KCNA)--Foreign news media gave wide coverage to the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries in the world which was adopted at the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Mongolian paper UNEN 11 February said that the DRPK Supreme People's Assembly strongly demanded the U.S. Government to withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay and immediately stop the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises and called upon the parliaments and governments of all countries to launch into vigorous joint international actions against the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

The proposal for tripartite talks will be conducive to consolidating peace and security in the Korean Peninsula, Asia and the Far East, the paper said.

Sierra Leonean radio, reporting the content of the appeal on 12 February, said:

To hold tripartite talks is at present a most realistic and fair step for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

If a peace agreement is signed between the DPRK and the United States, the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea and a non-aggression declaration

is adopted between the North and the South, the main obstacle in the way of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and the source of war would be removed and a bright vista for a peaceful solution of the Korean question would be opened.

The content of the SPA appeal was also reported by the Democratic Yemeni paper ATH-THAWRI 11 February, the Sierra Leonean paper NEW SHAFT 13 February, the Pakistani paper EILAN 6 February and the Finnish paper KANSAN UUTiset 14 February.

CSO: 4110/079

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON STRENGTHENING OF DEFENSE AGAINST ESPIONAGE

SK250029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Thwarting Espionage Schemes"]

[Text] The recent crackdown on two North Korean spy rings, involving members of Korean residents' organizations in Japan, produced no surprise in light of the obviously two-faced peace offensive launched by the Communist rulers in the North.

According to an announcement made earlier this week by the counterintelligence authorities, one of the five agents arrested on charges of spying on the military and industrial facilities in the South had been operating since 1961.

They attempted to convert factory workers, sailors and others into communist sympathizers, capitalizing on their membership in the Korean Residents' Association in Japan, popularly known as Mindan.

The roundup of the espionage network based in Japan again indicates to us that the North Korean leadership knows no end to its malicious plots of subverting our republic by whatever means available, whenever they deem it fitting.

At the same time, we can easily presume that North Korea will further intensify its espionage activities this year on one hand, and try to promote their peace offensive on the other, as they did before and after the brutal bombing attack on our officials in Rangoon last October.

It is customary for the North Korean rulers to step up peace propaganda offensives when they have insidious plots in mind. We can vividly recall the false peace overture they made on the eve of the June 25 all-out invasion that ignited the 3-year Korean War in 1950.

Characteristic of the tactics employed by the north in connection with the spying activities this time was the fact that those converted into communist sympathizers were first sent to the North for intensive espionage training, instead of being directly sent to the South as has been the case previously.

While in the North they were received by the dominant personalities of the Pyongyang regime, probably including Kim Il-song and his designated heir Chong-il, and were encouraged to devote themselves to the cause of communist revolution.

This year is a particularly eventful year, with preparations for next year's national assembly elections, the forthcoming papal visit to Korea in May and the U.S. presidential election later in the year. The Pyongyang leadership is certain to step up their acts of terrorism and subversion.

What is more, the communist leaders abruptly proclaimed a "state of wartime mobilization" at the beginning of this month, thus only heightening the tension atmosphere on the entire peninsula.

The latest roundup of espionage rings based in neighboring Japan, therefore, should be regarded as a move signaling our unceasing efforts and endeavor to fight the nefarious schemes and subversive plots deliberately engineered by the regime in the North.

For all the intrigues and designs devised by the Communists against our people, we are positive in our belief that such sabotage attempts are bound to fail.

Hard-trained officers and soldiers in the "people's military services defected to the South in succession last year across the Demilitarized Zone, along sea routes and through the air.

No doubt, they fled to the South solely in search of peace, freedom and well-being.

Attempts to sneak armed North Korean agents into the South were aborted because of the watertight vigilance and security precautions taken by our people.

On this occasion, we should further strengthen our security and defense measures against any eventualities that may be caused by the northern communists.

CSO: 4100/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

VETERANS GROUP ON TALKS--The Korean Veterans Association (KVA) yesterday urged the North Korean Communists to return to a South-North dialogue for peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula at the earliest possible date. In a five-point resolution adopted at its general assembly for 1984, representatives of 4 million KVA members pledged to lead the van in bringing about a world order free of violence. They also resolved to step up private-level diplomacy with foreign veterans, particularly those who participated in the 1950-53 Korean War. Minister of National Defense Yum Song-min, elderly retired generals and admirals as well as 335 deputies attended the annual meeting. A presidential citation was presented to the Chollabuk-do Chapter for its outstanding activities for the development of the organization for veterans across the country. A citation from the prime minister went to the Chinan-gun Chapter while the Yongdo-gu Chapter in Pusan received a citation from the minister of national defense. The Chollanam-do Chapter won the KVA Grand Prix, established this year. [Text] [SK250027 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 25 Feb 84 p 8]

CSO: 4100/077

S. KOREA/ POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK POLITICAL PARTIES PREPARE FOR GENERAL ELECTION

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 4 Jan 84 p 1

[Article: "All Parties' Preparations for General Election Are in Full Swing. Minjong: Educate 1 Million by August. Minhan: Step Lively To Welcome Personages Released From the Ban. Kungmin: Push To Win Over Former Government Sphere Personage. Additional Ban Lifting Is Likely To Work as Major Variables"]

[Text] The political situation of the new year is likely take on a busy atmosphere earlier than in any previous years in view of the fact that the 12th general election is in the offing, and that measures seem to be taken to effect additional ban lifting regarding those personages whose political activities have been restricted. In particular, all parties, which are within the limit of the present system, are likely to deal with the [forthcoming] political situation in the attitude of accepting those personages removed from the ban within the limit of retaining the existing composition of the political picture at this juncture when some ban lifting measures are expected to come in the near future.

However, the non-governmental circles, including those who were already removed from the ban, have made their attitude clear that they will wait and see the development of the political situation for the time being. Thus any change in the political situation, including the emergence of new parties and alignment changes, is likely to come under the function of those variables represented by the quality and quantity of the additional ban lifting. Therefore, the developments in the political circles as a whole will likely get into stride after the ban lifting measures are taken.

Unless the function of the variables go as the length of causing changes in the political situation, it seems that the 12th general election will take place in early 1985 in compliance with the provisions of the law. However, in both central and local political circles, the election atmosphere is already rising while the rumors of an early general election are in the air. If such an atmosphere rises high, even the possibility of changing the election date may not be excluded.

On the basis of the observations cited above, all political parties vowed to step up measures for the general election in their ceremonies held on 4 January to mark the beginning of the business of the year. Thus some busy movements are expected to be seen in the political circles from the beginning of the year; and they include: mapping the measures for accepting the personages removed from the ban and other many-sided measures designed to deal with the political situation; and the negotiations between the government and opposition parties regarding the issue of revising election laws.

The Minjong Party is planning that the second training session for those party members of the ranks lower than the activity chief (responsible person in ri and t'ong) in the local party branches--900,000 of those members--will be finished by June this year, and that the second central call training of 100,000 nucleus members of the ranks higher than the activity chief will be finished by August. Thus the plan aims at perfection in the election posture.

In particular, the Minjong Party is planning to double the number of representatives of those party branches in the areas where the party organizations have been regarded as weak, namely 6 major cities, including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Inch'on, and Taejon, and the 33 districts in provincial capitals. It is also planned that the party will receive prominent personages in those areas as nucleus members of the party and thereby will increase the number of party representatives in the national constituencies from the present 19,000-odd to 34,000-odd, and that the number of party representatives in municipal and provincial party [organizations] will be increased from 3,800 to 5,400.

The Minhan Party is planning to begin auditing party businesses in the national constituency party branches from the middle part of January in an effort to strengthen party organizations.

The Minhan Party, while aiming at securing at least the present number of seats (81 seats), is planning to put up election strategies placing emphasis on the efforts to increase the rate of support by means of the political offensives designed to request the institution of a system for the peaceful transfer of power. It is also planned that concrete measures will be taken after the ban lifting for the following issues: how to deal with the problem party branches (17 branches); the candidate recommendation in constituencies; and receiving the personages removed from the ban.

Meanwhile, the Kungmin Party, setting the goal at winning 40 seats in the 12th general election, has already established a special committee for strengthening the party organization and is mapping out measures to strengthen organization on the basis of the results of a survey on actual circumstances of local party branches. It is planned that the party will launch on a

full-fledged scale the movement for the proliferation of party influences by means of the following: receiving independent national assemblymen; and winning over the personages who formerly belonged to the government party circles and who are removed from the ban.

The Kungmin Party is also planning to launch from the beginning of the year the political offensives by asserting that the present election system is disadvantageous to the third party and by proposing the revision of election laws.

7989

CSO: 4107/070

S. KOREA / POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTER SAYS POSTS NOT TO BE FILLED UNTIL AFTER ELECTION

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] On 19 January, the National Assembly called in Minister of Home Affairs Yong-bok Chu, Government Administration Minister Ch'an-kuk Pak nad Seoul Mayor Po-hyon Yon for a meeting of the Home Affairs Committee (National Assembly) to deliberate on the adjustment of grade and position of both the Ministry of Home Affairs and the City of Seoul and on the report of the Tae-a Hotel fire in Pusan.

Through the question and answer session on the administration's policies which lasted late into the night, the House members of both the government and opposition parties focused their questions mainly on the circumstance under which the adjustment of the organizational structure had come about stating: "After the government carried out the reduction of the organizational structure 2 years ago, it promised before the National Assembly that there won't be any expansion. Despite this, now it is working on the adjustment of the organizational structure. This will promote nonconfidence of the people in the government." They said further, "if it is due to an increase in the workload, you should increase the number of government employees for lower grade jobs rather than senior grade positions."

Moreover, the opposition legislators called on the government to "immediately discontinue the adjustment of higher grade positions at the Ministry of Home Affairs while totally recanting the plan to increase the number of deputy county chiefs as well as deputy chiefs of Ku (ward) offices under the City of Seoul, rather than holding it temporarily." They pinned the government down by saying, "isn't it advanced groundwork for meeting the 12th General Election?"

The legislators successively questions: What was the circumstance under which the organizational structure of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been adjusted while holding down any augmentation at other ministries?

How are you going to deal with the request for the adjustment of organizational structure at other ministries?

How do you resolve complaints of other government employees arising from this discrimination?

Although there were differences of opinions within the government, who has decided to carry it through forcefully?

Have you been considering the possible reinstatement of the government employees who were involved in the force reduction when the government effected the reduction of its organizational structure 2 years ago?

Minister Chu stated: "the plan to increase the number of deputy county chiefs has been under study purely in accordance with the administrative requirement, but it should not earn any misunderstanding that may in any way cloud the government's intention to conduct fair elections."

"We are more than willing to execute the plan to increase deputy county chiefs after the 12th general elections have been held," he said.

Minister Chu also made it clear that an upward adjustment of the positions such as vice governors and both vice mayors and mayors of the special cities will not be carried out in a package deal but will be executed step by step and year by year starting from the position which is considered inevitable for administrative requirements.

"This is in accordance with the instructions of President Chun Doo Hwan to carry out the reorganization step by step. His instruction came while signing the reorganization plan," Minister Chu added.

In his reply, he said: "Vice governors and vice mayors will be picked from among the city and county public servants in consideration of workload and locality of cities and counties."

He declared further, "Vice governors will be chosen from among incumbent public servants based on their experience and ability. Absolutely none will be hired from outside the government."

"Noting that, there is no change in the government's intention toward a simple government and will make a continued effort to let all segments of the government function efficiently." Minister of Government Administration Pak Ch'an-kuk disclosed. "If and when there is a request for reorganization of organizational structure from ministries other than the Ministry of Home Affairs, it will be dealt with cautiously case by case after looking into administrative requirements, changes in administrative conditions and workloads," he added.

Mayor Yom said that the circumstances under which the City of Seoul has come to set up deputy Ku (ward) administrators was due to the requirement for augmentation of man power as follows: 1) the rapid increase in workloads caused from population concentration; 2) the need for prompt settlement of various claims; and 3) some 300 projects have been turned over to Ku (ward) offices from the City of Seoul.

"But the deputy Ku (ward) administrator system will be carried out step by step and on an annual basis," he said.

The Home Affairs Committee completed the question-and-answer session on the adjustment of organizational structure at about midnight and then it pursued on Taeha hotel fire in Pusan until after 1 am the next morning. At the dawn question-and-answer session, Representatives Kim Chin-chae and Yi Hung-su (Democratic Justice Party), both from Pusan, Representative Yu Chun-sang (Democratic Korea Party) and Representative Yi Pong-mo (National Party) questioned the cause of the Pusan fire and postfire measures.

8915

CSO: 4107/074

GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DISCUSSED

Technology, Quality Improvement

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Dec 83 p 11

[Article: "Over \$3 Billion Construction Projects Given Priorities for Construction Technology and Quality Improvement"]

[Text] From now on, the large-scale construction projects ordered by the government, local self-governments, and public corporations will have to be supervised by technological service enterprises.

On 23 December, the conference of the economic ministers passed the regulation regarding the supervision of construction projects prepared by the Ministry of Construction according to which the large-scale construction projects costing over \$3 billion, the special construction projects designated by the minister of construction as important, the projects advised by the chairman of the Central Design Examination Committee as the subjects of supervision will have to be carried out under the supervision of the specialized technological supervision enterprises unless there are special reasons for doing otherwise.

This regulation, which was prepared by the Ministry of Construction to promote technological progress and improve the quality of construction, will be promulgated as a Presidential decree after a deliberation by the cabinet and will be put into effect from January of next year.

The regulation stipulates that the contractors for the construction projects subject to supervision according to the regulation will select from the technological service enterprises named in the technological service law based on a comprehensive analysis of their experience, skills, knowledge, and management conditions and that the selected technological service enterprises will constantly station highly skilled technicians with specified qualifications at the actual construction sites and render the supervision and advice service at all aspects of construction such as the conformity to the blueprint and specifications, the quality, and the use of the standard materials.

Overseas Construction Enterprises

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Dec 83 p 11

[Article: "Marginal Overseas Construction Enterprises To Be Withdrawn From Operation"]

[Text] The government decided to withdraw the marginal overseas construction enterprises from operation, which cannot improve their management, and to conduct a concentrated inspection and supervision on those enterprises practicing dumping.

On 23 December, Kim Sung-bae, minister of construction, clarified at a breakfast meeting arranged jointly by the Korean Association of Construction and the Overseas Construction Association that, as the first measure toward the marginal overseas construction enterprises, the self-regulating adjustment system in the associations would be utilized while restructuring their taking new orders and that those enterprises unable to improve their management conditions would be withdrawn from operation.

Minister Kim said that, in order to prevent dumping in construction, a massive adjustment in the price standards was being carried out and that, as to any future dumping in construction projects, a concentrated inspection and supervision would be strengthened and a strict control system would be installed.

Minister Kim continued by stressing that those enterprises experiencing financial difficulties would be made to improve their financial structure through a disposal of related businesses, a sale of the idle land, and a restriction of business expansion and that, as to the illegal business activities, the nature of the offense and the names of the offending companies would be made public.

12518

CSO: 4107/065

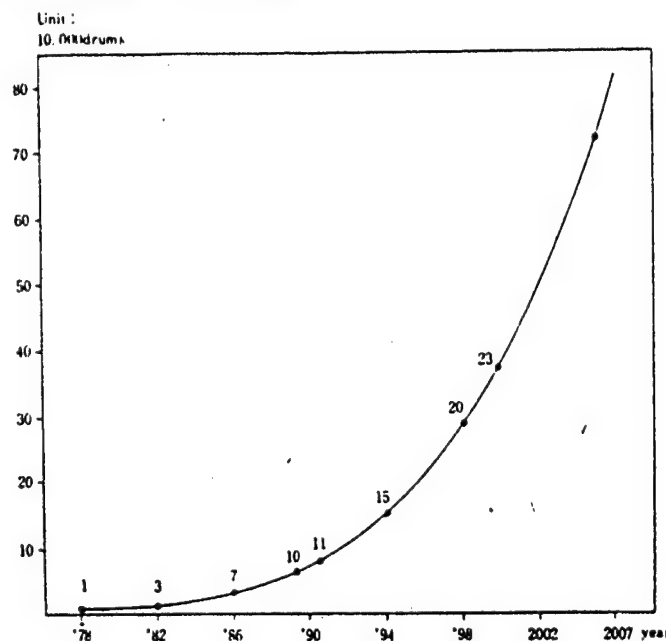
RESEARCH DONE ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT CITED

Seoul WONJARYOK SANOB in Korean Vol 3 No 6, 1983 pp 10-17

[Article by Kim Yongik, head, Office of Chemical Engineering, Engineering Research, Korean Energy Research Institute: "A Study on Radwaste Management in Korea"]

[Text] Since the research atomic reactor TRIGA MARK II, which was installed at the Korean Energy Research Institute in early 1960's, first began operation, the use of radioisotopes by general industry, hospitals, and research organizations has increased. The output of radioactive waste has also increased accordingly. Also, since the operation of reactor #1 at the Kori Power Plant began for commercial purposes in 1978, radioactive waste has been produced. When the more than 20 atomic power plants become operational by the year 2001, in accordance with the long-term atomic power generation plan, the amount of radioactive waste is expected to reach a staggering volume of more than 900,000 drums.

Graph 1--Output of Radioactive Waste



〈그림 1〉放射性 廢棄物の 發生量

On the other hand, since a new kind of waste will come from those rapidly increasing facilities which use isotopes and from the atomic fuel processing facilities which will become operational after 1985, the question of integrated and efficient safety management of such waste emerges as an important issue, not only for the sake of the safety of those facilities, but also for the prevention of environmental pollution.

Radioactive Waste Management Fields

Radioactive waste management can generally be divided into six areas (Table 1), the most important being radioactive waste treatment and disposal. The imported treatment facilities for the waste produced by power plants are currently in operation; however, the technical criteria for the design, construction, and operation of the facilities need to be established.

Table 1--Radioactive Waste Management Fields

〈表 1〉放射性廢棄物 管理分野

Field	Content	Situation
Clear Facility	Uranium and Torium Mining Purification and Fuel fabrication Reactor Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pilot-plant facility at Daeduck Engineering Center ○ Small facility at KIMM ○ Kori-I, II, Wolsong III. reactors are in operation, more reactors are under construction
Treatment of Radwaste	RI uses Reprocessing of Spent-fuel Gaseous, Liquid and Solid Forms of Radwaste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 140 odd companies use RI, 9,000 Ci/Yr ○ On-site storage ○ A plan will be made after 1990 ○ Kori-1 and Wolsong-3 reactors have their own waste treatment system ○ Small facility at KAERI ○ A French treatment system is under construction at Daeduck Engineering Center (Operation after 1985) ○ Technical Regulation guidelines are prepared for the design, establishment and Operation of nuclear facilities(1982)
Disposal of Radwaste	Site selection, Design, Establishment, Management, and Inspection Safety assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High increases in radwaste ○ A Disposal plan for Low and Medium wastes is set up. Technical regulation guidelines are being prepared
Transportation of Radwaste	Package and container for low level waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical Regulation guidelines are being prepared.
Assessment of Environmental Impact	Setting up the Derived Release Limit and Derived Dose Limit by regional groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Standards for this assessment are being prepared.
Decommissioning of nuclear facilities	Disposal of dismantled facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not considered

In the case of reactor #1 at the Kori Power Plant, which is currently in operation, the output of the accumulated waste is rapidly reaching the storage capacity limit. Therefore, a measure for the permanent disposal of the waste must be developed. Also, a way to dispose of wastes produced by those radioisotope-using facilities must be sought. Even though the problem of reprocessing the spent nuclear fuel is likely to arise after 1990, for now, the problem at hand is to develop a guideline for the treatment and disposal of the middle and low level radwastes produced by the atomic power plants.

Optimal Treatment Technology

To select the technology which can be used to efficiently treat the gaseous and liquified wastes from atomic power plants, the main source of radwastes, the most useful treatment facilities are listed and divided into six categories. (Table 2 and 3) In each category, the levels of exposure of individuals and of the mass population in the adjacent residential areas were calculated with the GALE, GASPAR, and LADTAP computer codes. The safety level was assessed on the basis of the 10CFR 50 App.I's design target value. The annual cost for using the facility was estimated by treatment system. The economic aspect was examined on the basis of \$1,000 per man-rem. After having considered all the aspects, the optimal treatment technology was chosen.

Table 2--Treatment System of Gaseous Wastes

〈表2〉氣體廢棄物處理系統

Case Source	2	3	4	5	6
Primary system	Recombiner → Decay tank (7 days) → HEPA filter → (Roof vent)	Same as case 2 (Storage for 45 days)	Same as case 3	Same as case 2 (Storage for 60 days)	Recombiner-Dynamic adsorption
Aux. Bldg. Ventillation	Filter → HEPA Filter → Charcoal → HEPA filter (plant vent)	Same as case 2	Same as case 2	Same as case 2	Same as case 2
Purge	Prefilter → HEPA filter (plant vent)	"	"	"	"
Internal clean-up	Prefilter → HEPA filter → Charcoal → HEPA filter → (plant vent)	"	"	"	"
S/G Blow down tank	-	-	Vent Condenser	"	"
Condenser Air Ejector	-	-	Charcoal -- HEPA filter	"	"

Table 3--Liquid Waste Treatment System

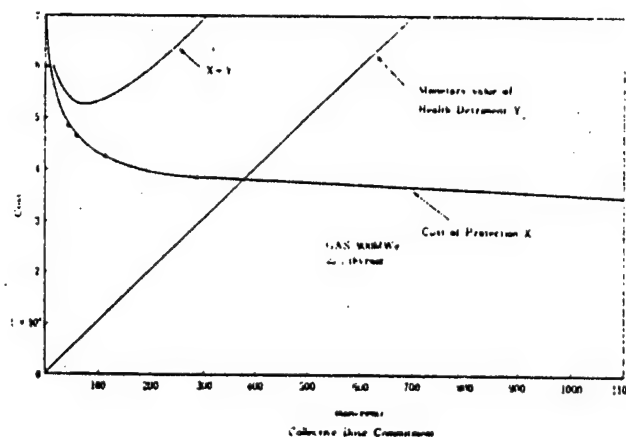
(表 3) 液體廢棄物 處理系統

Case Source	1	2	3	4	5	6
Shim-bleed clean	Filter→Evaporator→Deminer-alizer→Filter	Same as case 1	Same as case 2	Same as case 2 (Exclusive clean)	Same as case 4	Same as case 4
Dirty	Filter→Effluence	Same as case 1	Filter→Deminer-alizer→Filter→Effluence	(Inclusive clean) Filter→Evaporator→Deminer-alizer→Filter (Recirculation 90%)	Same as (Exclusive clean)	Same as case 5
Steam Generator or Blow down	Filter→Effluence	Filter→Deminer-alizer → Effluence	Filter→Evaporator→Effluence	Same as case 1	Filter→Deminer-alizer →Filter →Effluence	Same as case 3
Laundry waste	Filter→Effluence	Same as case 1	Same as case 1	Same as case 1	Same as case 1	Same as case 1

As shown in Graph 2, in the gaseous waste treatment system, the lowest point of $X + Y$ is located between the cases 4 and 5. The treatment system which could bring down the level of exposure of the mass population to below 75mm-rem was found to be optimal. That is, they found that the best way to treat the waste was to make effective use of the decay tank, which can store the waste at least 45 days. The steam generator blowdown and the condenser air ejector can be treated most effectively through activated carbon and HEPA filters.

Graph 2--Economics of the Gaseous Waste Treatment System

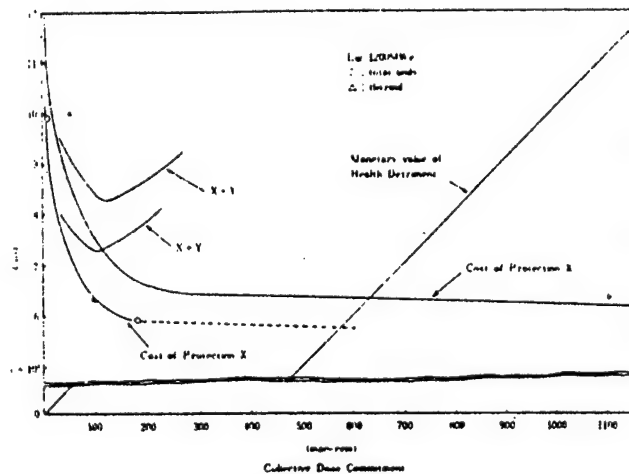
(그림 2) 氣體廢棄物處理系統의 經濟性比較



In the liquid waste system, (Graph 3), case 2 is used for the whole body, and case 4 is used for the thyroid gland. That is to say, Shim-bleed and purified liquid wastes recirculate.

Graph 3--Economics of the Liquid Waste Treatment System

(그림 3) 液體廢棄物處理系統의 經濟性比較



As for dirty waste liquid, decontaminator is used. For the steam generator blowdown waste liquid, decontaminator or an evaporator is used. By so doing, the facility which can bring down the level of exposure of the mass population to below about 125 man-rem should be the most optimal system.

In the solid waste treatment system, upon comparison of the economic aspects, it was proven that a combination of the cutting method with the existing condensed cement solidification treatment method was the most effective (Table 4).

Table 4--Economics of the Hard Waste Treatment System

(表 4) 固體廢棄物 處理系統의 經濟性比較

output: 4 × 900MWe

Treatment method	Pressing, Cement	Cutting, Pressing, Cement	Incineration, Cement	Pressing, Asphalt	Crystallization, Pressing Cement	Cutting, Pressing Asphalt	Incineration Asphalt	Incineration /cement
Material cost	224.60	173.01	137.51	149.96	160.06	98.37	75.30	32.31
Solidification cost	62.94	62.94	70.64	7.58	24.74	7.58	12.20	16.28
Operating cost	38.52	49.90	687.28	532.65	105.29	544.03	876.29	658.20
Depreciation cost	1.38	2.62	186.39	276.75	78.09	277.99	461.76	631.23
Disposal* cost	355.44	261.64	188.36	221.28	263.40	127.48	54.20	43.40
Transportation cost	105.54	96.66	86.99	82.71	57.5	72.15	64.16	51.27
Total	788	645	1,357	1,271	689	1,128	1,544	1,433
Correlation ratio	1.0	0.82	1.72	1.61	0.87	1.43	1.96	1.82

* \$ 53 / drum (200)

** 24ton Trailer : \$ 427 / 150km

Optimal Disposal Technology

As for the question of analysis of the disposal system, on the basis of the evaluation of the disposal methods currently in use in foreign countries (Table 5), the safety and economic aspects of the model methods, which may be suitable for our country, were compared and contrasted by calculating the level of individual exposure to leaking radioactive materials. This was on the assumption that the waste would temporarily be disposed of in a certain site. The methods looked at were as follows: land burial, storage in structure, and hard rock disposal.

Table 5--Hard Waste Disposal Method

〈表 5〉 固體廢棄物の 處分方法

Land disposal

Alternative Methods		Subject Matters	Countries
Shallow Land Burial	Simple trench	Clay Trench	U. S. A. England, France
	Improved trench*	Backfilling with clay	U. S. A.
	Concrete trench*	Concrete barrier	Taiwan, France
Disposal Structure		Storage in concrete structure	Canada, Japan, France
Mine or Cavity Disposal		Use of mine or natural cavity	Spain
Saltmine Disposal		Use of saltmine deposit	Germany
Clay Formation		Use of clay layer	Belgium, Italy, Switz.
Hard Rock Disposal*		Storage in hard rock	Sweden
Hydraulic Fracturing		Use of shale layer	U. S. A.
Isolated-Island Disposal			Taiwan

Sea Disposal

Alternative Methods	Subject Matters	Countries	Remarks
Sea Dumping	Direct dumping	U. S. A., Japan	Discontinued, Under investigation
		England, Netherland, Belgium, Switz.	In operation under the supervision of OECD/NEA
Seabed Disposal	Burial in seabed	U. S. A.	In development stage for high-level waste

*Typical methods evaluated

Safety Aspects

The calculated results of the density of the underground water of radioactive nuclear materials and of the level of individual exposure are shown in Table 6. In the case of Cesium (CS) - 137 the improved trench burial method (Graph 4) enhances safety. As far as the danger of accident during transportation, construction, and operation is concerned, it has been reported that the land burial method is more advantageous than the structure method.

Table 6--Density of Underground Water of CS-137 and Individual Exposure Level

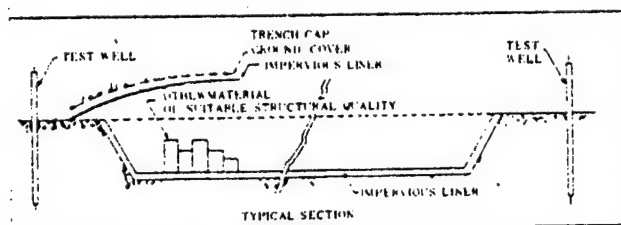
〈表 6〉 Cs-137의 地下水濃度와 個人被曝線量

Distance (m)	Methods	Trench		Engineered	Structure	Hard Rock
		Simple	Improved	Above	Below	
100	Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	5.26	1.64×10^{-3}	5.93×10^{-3}	1.22×10^{-3}	-
	Dose (mrem/yr)	2.12×10^3	6.61×10^{-1}	2.393	4.92×10^{-1}	3×10^{-3}
450	Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)	5.51×10^{-11}	1.72×10^{-14}	6.22×10^{-13}	1.28×10^{-13}	-
	Dose (mrem/yr)	2.22×10^{-9}	6.93×10^{-13}	2.51×10^{-14}	5.16×10^{-13}	-

- * The concentration was calculated based on the following assumptions
- All solidified wastes would disposed of at one place and at one time
 - Activity of Cs-137 is 3.7×10^3 Ci (Total activity, 2.0×10^5 Ci)

Graph 4--Improved Land Burial Method

〈그림 4〉 改良地中埋沒方法



Economic Aspects

Taking into consideration the incidental costs and the costs of construction and operation of the disposal methods, when the unit cost for disposal of a solidified drum is compared with that of other countries (Table 7), the land burial method is far cheaper than the structure method or the hard rock disposal method. The improved trench burial method is more advantageous.

Table 7--Economic Evaluation by Disposal Method

〈表 7〉處分方法에 따른 經濟性評價

Alternative Methods		Prices in Korea	Prices in foreign Countries	Prices in foreign Countries
Trench	Simple	21	60	27
	Improved	59	-	28
Engineered	Above	325	323	171
Structure	Below	140	261	159
Hard Rock		564	337	-

Therefore, it was concluded that as a method of disposal, the improved trench burial method is an appropriate method in terms of the level of safety by radio rays and non-radio rays, and from the economic point of view.

Candidate Sites

Since the Korean geological structure shows a wide distribution of schists and granite gneiss from the proterozoic and paleozoic periods, and granite from the mesozoic period, the danger of earthquakes is almost nil and the ground is firm. Since the depth of the surface soil and the clay layer is sufficient, the geological structure is suitable for land burial or hard rock disposal.

As the line of elevation goes up, the distribution of the underground water goes down. The areas with rich deposits and developed manadnock which have endured much erosion are considered to be suitable for the land burial lot. But in case a satisfactory site is not found, a feasibility study may be necessary if storage within the site of the power plant or abandoned mine is to be used.

Disposal Site Opening: Costs

It is estimated that a 200,000-pyong (1 pyong = 3.954 sq. yards) site would be needed if the land burial method is decided upon for the disposal of the 900,000 drums of radioactive waste. Such a situation would be created by the year 2007. The cost would be about 8 billion won for the investigation of candidate sites, the purchase of the site, design, construction, auxiliary building construction, drilling and digging equipment, surveying instruments, and test disposals. (Table 8) It is also estimated that 1 billion won would be needed for annual operation, which includes personnel expenses and the cost of trench construction.

Table 8--Investment Costs for Land Burial Disposal

〈表 8〉 地中埋没處分投資費用

Item	Cost (million won)
Select Candidate sites	350
Final site selection	350
Site Purchase	520
Design	150
Construction	1,100
Auxiliary Buildings	1,680
Facilities for drilling & digging	2,002
Instruments	1,000
Preliminary disposal	300
Miscellaneous	498
Total	7,950

Project Time Table

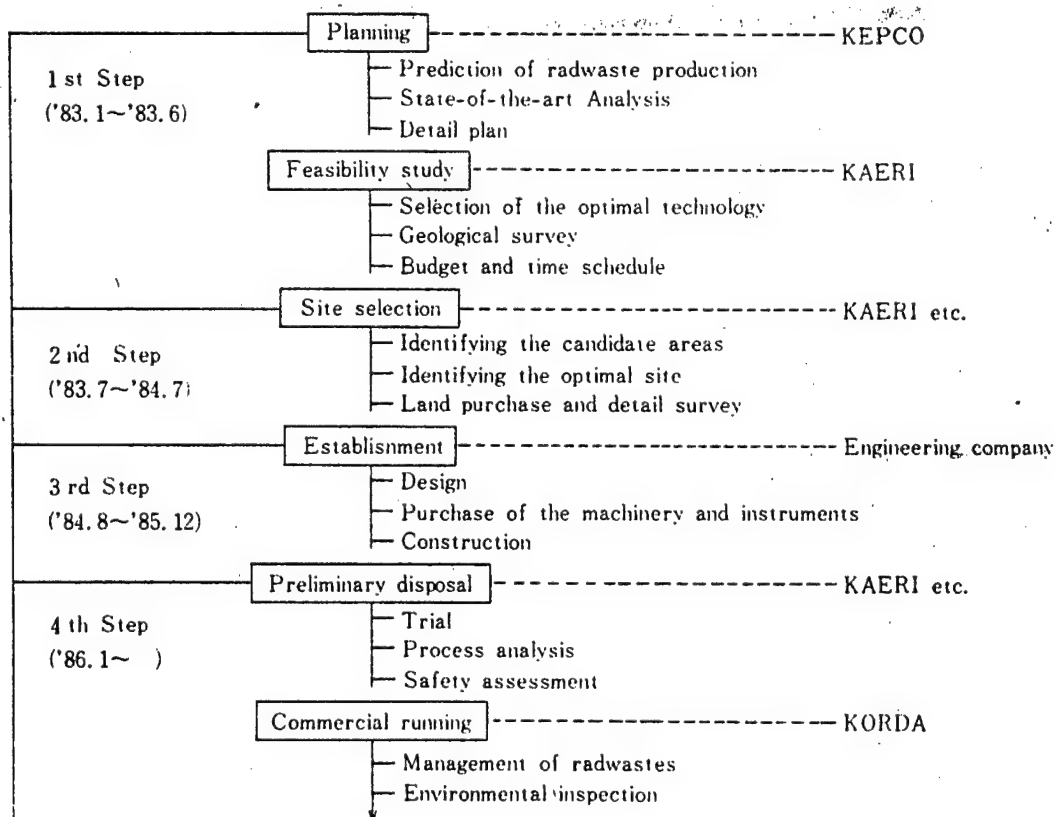
It would take 3 years for the following stages of work:

1) a suitability study of the site; 2) site selection; and 3) site design and construction.

It would take altogether between 4 and 5 years before normal disposal operations could begin. Test disposals, that is, evaluations of actual disposal and safety, would have to take place before normal operations (Table 9).

Table 9--Time Table for Disposal

〈表 9〉 處分推進 日程



Unit Cost

If the producers of the wastes pay annually, without regard to profit, for the necessary funds for the opening of the disposal site with their business expenses or with public loans (Table 10), the unit cost for disposal will amount to around 40,000-50,000 won. The effect on the unit cost for power generation would be less than 0.014 percent. Even if it is earmarked at the level of 100,000 won, by taking into consideration the securing of funds for the post-disposal environmental inspection and for the future control of high level waste, the effect on the unit cost for power generation will not be more than 0.27 percent. For reference, the unit costs for disposal in other countries are shown on Table 11.

Table 10--Unit Cost for Disposal

〈表10〉處分單價

Item	Cost (won/drum)*
Alternative 1	37,600
Alternative 2	48,000

Alternative 1 - All funds provided by government or civil authority.

Alternative 2 - A public loan is appropriated for the opening of the repository at an annual rate of 8%, repayment is deferred for 5 years, redemption is then scheduled to cover a period of 15 years.

Table 11--Disposal Units of Foreign Countries

〈表11〉外國의 處分單位

Nation Item	U. S. A.	R. O. C.	Sweden	Japan
Disposal Method	Shallow Land Disposal	Isolated Island Disposal	Hard-Rock Disposal	Storage in structure
Capacity (10 ⁴ drums)	3,800	.58	62	-
Construction cost (10 ⁴ won)	300	200	800	-
Disposal cost* (\$/drum)	60	322	337	262

* Direct costs except for transportation, research funds and taxes.

Operation of Disposal Site

In other countries, the waste derived from the military is controlled by the state, and the waste from industry is privately controlled. In most countries, a governmental agency is solely responsible for waste management. Its main concern is not so much for the economic aspects of the operation, but for the safety of the operation.

As for the management plan, taking the efficiency, economy, and dependability into consideration, it appears appropriate that the Korean Electric Power Corporation should be in charge of the management, starting with the site selection to the test disposal after a guideline has been established. Also it may be necessary to establish an exclusive agency in 1987, by which time the disposal site will have grown to an economically feasible scale.

The main responsibility of this exclusive agency, tentatively named KORDA (Korean Radioactive Waste Disposal Agency), is the transportation and disposal of the waste, and to carry out environmental inspections. The work related to the treatment of power plant wastes and the control of the spent nuclear fuel will also be a responsibility of KORDA in the future.

Technological Criteria for Waste Management

As of the end of 1982, the enforcement regulations for the Atomic Energy Law have been enacted; however, the construction standards for the disposal facility and the disposal site are still on the drawing board. Various technological standards for packing, transporting, design and construction of the site, opening and closing of the site, post-disposal inspection, and evaluation of environmental effects must be developed stage by stage, based on the long-term plans and in accordance with our realistic needs.

Direction of Technological Development

It may be necessary for us to develop on our own the content-reduction treatment techniques for wastes, the selection of disposal sites, and the evaluation of safety, its packing and shipping containers, and its post-disposal inspection. The first thing to tackle after 1985 is the disposal techniques for high level wastes.

The treatment facilities that must be produced domestically include various filter systems, evaporator-condensers, decontaminators, cement, and asphalt solidification facilities.

For such research and technological development, over 500 technical personnel--over 200 specialists, technicians, and skilled workers, and another about 270 mobile personnel for the design and construction of the disposal site--may be needed. The mobile personnel would be utilized later for the management of the high level wastes.

Long-Term Plan

A long-term plan has been established by dividing up the management of the radwastes largely by field, such as the establishment of safety standards, the technical development of treatment and disposal, the establishment of the management system, and the opening of permanent disposal sites.

In 1985, the storage capacity problem of the Kori reactor #1 will arise, and in 1995 the problem of disposing of spent nuclear fuel will arise. The long-term plan, which is divided into three stages, is based upon these problems.

The first stage begins in 1982, while management policies are still in a formative stage. It ends in 1986, by which time the opening of the disposal site and the test disposal will be undertaken as the main projects.

The second stage ends in 1991, by which time the operation of the disposal site and the environmental inspection must be undertaken. The management policy for high level wastes must be developed.

In the third stage, after 1992, the treatment and disposal techniques for high level wastes must be developed, and at the same time, all independent development of new technology, including the improvement of safety, must be undertaken.

Conclusion

In parallel with the rapid increase in atomic energy facilities, the problem of the treatment and the disposal of the radwastes are inevitably arising. Considering the realistic situation that we are in, the permanent disposal of radwastes must actually begin, starting in 1986. Planning and execution must be perfect lest the task, which is a national one, should have the slightest error. At the same time, the incidental problems, ranging from technical development to treatment and disposal, and the domestic production of facilities must be begun efficiently under the government's active support.

Furthermore, even after the guidelines have been established, they must be updated by keeping up with the technological developments in the more advanced countries. Also an effort must be focused on the development of guidelines on the future treatment and disposal of high level wastes.

12474

CSO: 4107/053

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MOTHER KIM CHONG-SUK EXTOLLED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Let Us Learn From Mother Kim Chong-suk, a Tenacious Communist Revolutionary"]

[Text] A national student speech-making contest in commemoration of the birth of Mother Kim Chong-suk, a tenacious communist revolutionary, was held at Hoeryong, an historic and honorable land.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, instructed as follows:

"The components of the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) will normally organize, among youth and students, 'Sirangsung' meetings, concerts, book review meetings, movie appreciation meetings and oratory contests, and then we must see to it that according to their taste and aptitude, they recite poems, sing songs, announce their feelings about reading a novel or seeing a movie and deliver a speech after having written a text."

The oratory contest was participated in by 125 outstanding members of the SWYL, including working youth, farmers, administrative youth, both college and vocational school students and military personnel, and also SWYL functionaries chosen through oratory contests at city, county and provincial levels.

Prior to the oratory contest, participants visited the statue of Mother Kim Chong-suk, a tenacious communist revolutionary, at the historic Osandok, where they laid a basket of flowers and paid homage.

The speech-making contest was conducted at an exceedingly high standard, with a ceaseless and ardent aim to follow and learn from the great mother with an infinite admiration of Mother Kim Chong-suk, the anti-Japanese heroine and untiring communist revolutionary, on the part of our youth and students.

Speakers highly praised Mother Kim Chong-suk in her great role as a personal guard who devoted her entire life to safeguarding the personal security and well-being of the great general [Kim Il-song] with her unchangeable

loyalty while upholding the great leader at all times and at any place with her sublime and unchangeable loyalty and the anti-Japanese flames. Mother Kim Chong-suk is an indefatigable communist revolutionary who set a great example, and is endlessly faithful to the respected leader and Chuche type communist revolutionary.

The great mother always cared for the safety of the general first during each and every day of the sacred war against Japan. In a threat of revolutionary turncoats or in the middle of fire-rain from showering bullets and shells, she became a flag and also a shield. She guarded the revolution headquarters at a risk of her life. These are immortal stories. After the liberation, she volunteered to be a member of the presidential guard unit to safeguard the great leader. Stories about her majestic features are heart-warming to the people as an eternal piece of painting. Regarding her sublime example, the speakers also said with deep emotion that Mother Kim Chong-suk, the anti-Japanese heroin, had strong faith that the Korean revolution will achieve victory without fail as long as the general is available and as long as the general's revolutionary idea is available.

Trusting and following the great leader, she always spearheaded the holy war of fatherland liberation and waged an unselfish struggle at all times. Even for the difficult underground operations that were constantly followed, like a shadow, by enemies' evil hands, she unfailingly accomplished comrade commander's orders with her efficient organization skills as well as her expedient resources.

They also spoke warmly that during each and every stern day of anti-Japanese struggles, Mother Kim Chong-suk raised young people of new generations soundly like her own sisters and her own children to be dependable successors of revolution amid flames of hard struggles, and that from endless sublime revolutionary spirits, she took care of revolutionary comrades and bereaved children with her warm love and embrace.

They also spoke ardently, with a feeling of great thanks, about happiness, of our own young people and new generations who are living in this land bloomed with a garden.

Highly praising Comrade Kim Chong-suk, a tenacious communist revolutionary, as being a great mother of Korea, they affirmed their burning determination to brilliantly uphold the revolutionary tasks of Chuche and to serve respectively the great leader and beloved leader until sun and moon wear out, while upholding the aspiration and intention of the mother who provided us with the bright future of the revolution.

Because of the great mother's shining life which was entirely devoted to the great leader, the liberation of the fatherland and the future of revolution, and because of the great work achieved by the mother, participants were inspired to deliver highly skilled speeches. Their speeches

caused the young people to have immense sublime feelings and admiration and made their hearts beat warmly, and caused them to stir up enthusiasm to make their youth bloom brilliantly following the mother who shines like a star.

Each one of the young people and students who took part in the oratory contest was firmly determined to fully prepare as a trustworthy youth avant guard of the endlessly loyal Korean Workers' Party for the great leader and the beloved leader, following the sublime example set by Mother Kim Chong-suk, a tenacious communist revolutionary, who is an example of loyalty.

8915

CSO: 4110/060

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JAN 10 THREE-WAY TALKS PROPOSAL COMMENTED ON

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Kim Ch'ang-un: "A Realistic Measure That Guarantees Peace in the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] The tripartite talks proposal made on 10 January by the joint conference of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK is now evoking tremendous repercussions among the social circles of the world and the peoples in the domestic and international circles.

The reason for this is that the proposal fully represents the intentions of the entire people of Korea and the progressive peoples of the world, who wish that conditions favorable to the peace in Korea and the independent peaceful unification of Korea be created.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"In order to accomplish the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, it is imperative that the tense situation be eased and the danger of war be eliminated in our country."

The tripartite talks proposed by us represent the most righteous, reasonable, and realistic way of easing the tense situation and of eliminating the danger of war in the Korean peninsula.

As the world knows, the ringleader who is keying up the tense situation and who is increasing the danger of war in the Korean peninsula is the United States. The South Korean authorities, who are seeking the north-south confrontation following the footsteps of the United States, too, are another party which is responsible for keying up tension in our country.

The very idea that we sit face to face with those parties who are themselves causing the grave danger of provoking a new war in Korea indicates the realistic possibility of solving the problem.

Furthermore, in the tripartite talks proposal we proposed the following, as the matters to be discussed and resolved at the talks: that a peace treaty be made between us and the United States; that the U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea; that a non-aggression declaration be adopted basically to the effect that neither the north nor the south launch an attack or military action against the opposing party, that the military forces and armaments be reduced by a great margin, and that the state of military confrontation be liquidated.

When these matters are resolved at the tripartite talks, the danger of war will be radically eliminated in Korea, peace will be established there, and the firm conditions for the peaceful unification of the fatherland will be created.

Above all, a peace agreement must be concluded between Korea and the United States; and the U.S. forces must get out of South Korea.

The permanent peace in the Korean peninsula can be realized only when, by means of concluding a peace agreement between both parties of the Korean armistice agreement, the termination of the state of war is legally declared and the Korea-U.S. relations are transformed into firm and peaceful ones.

Today our country is not in the state of peace but in the temporary state of armistice.

The Korean armistice agreement is, as indicated literally, an agreement on putting an end to the fight. It does not mean that a complete peace is in Korea.

As long as this precarious state of armistice, the state of neither peace nor war, goes on as it is, the danger of war is constantly to remain there.

In reality, such a danger came about not a few times. The United States caused a number of touch-and-go critical situations on the occasions of the "Pueblo" incident, "EC-121" plane incident, and the Panmunjom incident. And the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, exercises for offensive operations against us, and the nuclear war exercises, whenever they are launched, are increasing the danger of a new war.

The conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States is a historical task which has been due for more than 30 years since the conclusion of the armistice agreement.

The tense situation prevailing today is further urging the fulfillment of this task.

The peace agreement must include, as its major content, the withdrawal of both the U.S. forces and all the foreign armed strength, including nuclear weapons.

Under the conditions in which the U.S. forces remain in South Korea, and various military equipment, including the nuclear weapons, of the United States remains to be deployed as it is, peace in Korea will remain threatened as it is now.

It will be even more so in the light of the situation in which the United States has kept its occupational forces in South Korea for almost 40 years, has held power, including the prerogative of supreme command of "the national forces" of South Korea, and has been behaving like a master there.

This is the very reason why we propose the discussion, at the tripartite talks, of the issues of concluding a peace agreement which would replace the armistice agreement between Korea and the United States and of withdrawing the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We have also proposed another matter that must be resolved at the tripartite talks: the issue of adopting a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south.

The non-aggression declaration, as a matter of course, should include the issues: of pledging, by both the north and the south, not to use armed might against the other side or not to launch attack; of reducing by a great margin the military forces and military equipment; and of liquidating the situation of military confrontation.

This [declaration] would be another new important measure that may contribute to the peace and the cause of peaceful unification of the country.

Under the present circumstances in which stupendous armed strengths of the north and the south are sharply faced with each other, if that matter is not resolved, the possibility of an armed clash may not be completely eliminated.

Furthermore, the state of military confrontation will increase the misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south and will bring about tremendous losses in the personnel and material resources.

The adoption of a non-aggression declaration is a matter that must be resolved before any other matters between the north and the south in order to solve the unification problem through dialogues and negotiations.

The [proposed] measure for the adoption of a non-aggression declaration is an expression of our sincere and faithful efforts and consistent peace-loving stand which are aimed at completely eliminating the danger of war, at securing peace and security, and at creating the conditions and atmosphere for the peaceful unification in the Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

Indeed, our proposal for holding the tripartite talks represents the most righteous initiative and a new epoch-making country-saving measure aimed at hewing a new phase for the peace and peaceful unification of Korea. What

we will get from this proposal are the conditions favorable to the complete peace and the independent peaceful unification, whereas what we will lose because of this proposal are the danger of a new nuclear war in the Korean peninsula and the tragedy of protracted division of the nation.

The tripartite talks must be unconditionally realized.

On the part of the United States, the tripartite talks would provide a golden opportunity for getting off its hands the Korea problem honorably and without losing its face and interests.

The United States must rightfully understand the demand of the time and the reality of the tension in the Korean peninsula and must not turn away from our peace talk proposal.

The South Korean authorities, too, as another party who is responsible for the keyed up tension in the Korean peninsula, must take a realistic measure to make the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and to ease the state of tension between the north and the south. They must make ready to take part in the tripartite talks to discuss these problems.

Our attitude toward the tripartite talks would become a touchstone of finding out who wants peace in Korea and who is scheming for a war.

Today the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world are watching the attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities toward our proposal for the tripartite talks.

7989

CSO: 4110/074

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATION OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION URGED

K190914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 19 February (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today runs an editorial headlined "Let Us Powerfully Accelerate Socialist Construction Under the Revolutionary Banner of the Chuche Idea."

Stressing that it is an indispensable requisite for a successful accomplishment of the historical cause of modelling the whole of society on the Chuche Idea to push ahead with socialist construction at faster pace under the banner of the Chuche Idea at present, the editorial says:

The slogan of modelling the whole of society on the Chuche Idea, which was set forth by our party in the 1970s, is a great programme of the struggle for carrying the cause of socialism and communism to accomplishment under the banner of the Chuche Idea. Our party set it as the general task of our revolution to model the whole of society on the Chuche Idea at its historic sixth congress.

Brilliant successes have been achieved in the revolution and construction in the last decade of advancement under this slogan. A new change has taken place in the ideological and spiritual traits of the party members and working people, a large army of Chuche-type revolutionaries has grown up and enormous changes have taken place in economic and cultural construction under the slogan of the speed campaign.

The proud successes gained in the 1980s following the 1970s demonstrate the greatness and wise leadership of our party which set forth the slogan of modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea, reflecting the matured demands of the developing revolution and the unanimous desire of the people, and has triumphantly led its cause.

To thoroughly apply the Chuche idea to the revolution and construction today is an important work for consolidating the internal forces of our revolution in every way and powerfully advancing the revolutionary cause in any storm and stress.

In unremittingly pushing ahead with socialist construction, it is important, first of all, to consolidate the internal revolutionary forces. Only when we

firmly adhere to the Chuche Idea can we consolidate the party and the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically as firm as a rock, increase the independence of the national economy and build up a mighty self-reliant defence capacity. Only then can we defend the national dignity and sovereignty not yielding to any pressure from imperialism and resolutely safeguard the precious gains of our revolution.

The success in the work of firmly guaranteeing the Chuche character of our revolution, establishing national sovereignty throughout the country and actively hastening the cause of anti-imperialism and independence depends on how we embody the Chuche Idea.

The Chuche Idea has become a stark reality in our country and an unswerving faith of our people. In the course of realizing the revolutionary cause under the guidance of the party and the leader our people have deeply grasped the greatness and vitality of the Chuche Idea and become firmly convinced that only when they advance along the road indicated by the Chuche Idea could they carry the revolution to completion by their own efforts.

With this unshakable faith our people will in future add eternal lustre to their great honor and pride in living and making revolution in the homeland of the Chuche Idea.

Noting that what is important in pushing forward socialist construction under the banner of Chuche is to substantially conduct work for equipping the party members and working people with the Chuche Idea, more thoroughly establish Chuche in all domains and intensify the struggle for meeting the demands of the Chuche Idea in life, the editorial stresses:

Important in advancing and accomplishing our revolution under the banner of Chuche is to defend and develop the exploits performed by our party in the course of modelling the whole of society on the Chuche Idea.

Our party has achieved a wealth of exploits and experiences in the past in thoroughly embodying the Chuche Idea in all fields from party work and economic work to external affairs and literature and art. This constitutes an invaluable wealth in carrying our revolution to accomplishment.

To strengthen the unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks in ideology and purpose on the basis of the Chuche Idea is a firm guarantee for carrying the revolution through to the end under the banner of Chuche.

We should not neglect the ideological unity and purity of the revolutionary ranks even a moment under condition of the continued reactionary ideological offensive and aggressive manoeuvres of the enemies.

The entire party members and working people should be closed as firm as a rock around the party and the leader on the Chuche Idea, with a firm stand and viewpoint of knowing nothing but the Chuche Idea.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA ON IMMORTAL SONGS TO THE PARTY OF THE 80'S

SK250429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)---Today our people are singing the songs "We Will Go Forever Along One Road," "Thousands of Ri, Tens of Thousands of Ri Following the Leader and the Party" and "Our Faith is One" with deep emotion as marches of the revolution. These songs were created in the early 1980s when our revolution was making brisk headway at a new higher stage.

They are overflowing with the boundless emotions and ardent loyalty of our people in upholding our party, the shining lodestar on the times.

The song "We Will Go Forever Along One Road" sings the truth that though our revolution has to go a long way through many trials, the revolutionary ranks are winning victory after victory as they advance with the same ideology and purpose of our glorious party, firmly rallied around it.

It is a song to the party, a song of loyalty as it reflects the unshakable determination of our people to achieve unity in ideology and purpose, firmer than the blood ties, of the party and people and follow the road of the revolution to the end pulling through any rough waves.

The song "Thousands of Ri, Tens of Thousands of Ri Following the Leader and the Party" gives a profound and broad philosophical exposition of the truth of inheritance expounded by the revolutionary cause of Chuche. It profoundly sings of the philosophical principle that the revolutionary cause of the working class should be carried forward and accomplished without a hitch by an outstanding successor boundlessly faithful to the leader who started the cause, and this inheritance is made firm and unshakable when the revolutionary soldiers, who have held the leader in high esteem, invariable uphold the outstanding continuer of the revolution.

The song "Our Faith is One" is a profound philosophical exposition of the fundamental problem of life as to what faith the people and revolutionary soldiers who go forever along one road following the party centre down through generations should have in their struggle.

These are songs to the party and have become monumental works for their peculiar poetic musical representation in flavor and content.

The deep-going yet concise and representative words of songs contain ideological sentiments baffling description, and their melody is tinged with the spirit of our party, the great guiding star of the revolution, and combines experience of life the revolutionaries have accumulated on the road of the arduous struggle and their ideological sentiments with philosophical thinking and deep emotions.

These songs represented by a chorus and philharmonic orchestra of our own style give an epical picture of the history of a people and times with soft, beautiful and grand melodies.

These masterpieces are true models of our own style songs to the party; they are immortal songs which opened a new path for the development of our music including songs and brilliantly adorn the heyday of the Chuche oriented music art.

Noting that these songs are immortal songs of the people to our great party and revolutionary songs of our time, NONDONG SINMUN stressed:

It was thanks to the outstanding penetration into the aesthetic demands of the times and the desires of the people, rare wisdom giving an original exposition of the new path for the development of music and the consistent and meticulous guidance of the party that these songs could be songs to be handed down to the posterity, masterpieces of our own style harmoniously combining noble and profound ideological sentiments with a popular form.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KANG SONG-SAN ADDRESSES MEETING ON RURAL THESES

SK250850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 25 Feb 84

["Central meeting held to mark 20th anniversary of publication of "Theses On the Socialist Rural Question In Our Country," immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--A central meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Theses On the Socialist Rural Question In Our Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held with a large attendance at the 8 February House of Culture on the afternoon of 24 February.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform against the background of the flag of the republic.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of party and power bodies, economic organs and public organisations, men of science, education, culture and art, health services and the press as well as working people in the city.

The platform was taken by Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents of the DPRK; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Control Committee, of the C.C., the WPK; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Chairman of the Fishery Commission Choe Gwang, Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong and Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau, of the C.C., the WPK; Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the C.C., the WPK; Vice-Premier Kim Chang-chu; leading functionaries of working people's organisations, labour heroes and labour innovators.

A report was made by Comrade Kang Song-san.

Recalling that 20 years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the reporter said:

The publication of the rural theses by him was an event of historical significance in the struggle of our people to finally solve the rural question and accelerate the building of socialism and communism.

By publishing the rural theses he indicated a correct path of the solution of the socialist rural question.

In the theses he clarified that the rural question remains unsolved after the cooperativization was completed and expounded that the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism consist of developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, of making the peasants well off, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of a steady consolidation of the socialist system established in the countryside.

In the rural theses he laid down the basic principles of the solution of the socialist rural question whereby the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way, and the guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously closer to the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the ties between all-people property and cooperative property be tightened and cooperative property be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people.

The basic principles of the solution of the socialist rural question indicated by the rural theses, the reporter said, are a revolutionary idea which clarified the central tasks of revolution which must be continued in the socialist countryside and brought about a new turn in the stand and attitude of the working-class party towards the peasantry and a scientific idea which shows a correct way of solving the problems of guidance and management of the rural economy and of ownership, which must be solved in the building of socialism and communism, on the basis of a profound analysis of the differences between towns and the countryside under socialism and their root cause.

In the rural theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a concrete exposition of the basic tasks of socialist rural construction and ways of their fulfillment and new theoretical answers to many questions of principle in the overall building of socialism and communism including the question of the position and role of country as the regional unit and base.

The rural theses is, indeed, our party's great program of rural construction consummating the idea, theory and policies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on socialist and communist rural construction and a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon which should be firmly upheld in the building of socialism and communism.

After publishing the rural theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taken revolutionary steps for its realisation in each period of the developing revolution and wisely organised and led the entire people and our agricultural working people in the struggle for carrying the theses into practice.

He brought a new signal turn in the development of agricultural production by founding the Chuche method of farming, the most scientific farming method suited to the conditions of our country, and energetically guiding agriculture, personally standing at its head.

The reporter, citing concrete facts, dwelt on the fact that the glorious party centre carrying to shining materialisation the far-reaching plan of the great leader for socialist rural construction and development of agricultural production, clearly indicated the direction which should be followed unswervingly in the implementation of the rural theses in each period and ways of its realisation and powerfully roused the whole party, whole country and the entire people to a fruitful struggle for the materialisation of the theses.

The reporter pointed to the great leap effected in all fields of socialist rural construction and agricultural production under the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

Noting that our agricultural production grew at fast rate every year with the consolidation of the political and ideological basis and material and technical foundations in the countryside and the strict application of the Chuche method of farming, the reporter said:

Our country already holds world's first place in the per hectare harvest of paddy rice and is joining the ranks of the developed countries in the per hectare harvest of maize, too.

With the fast development of agricultural production, food problem was completely solved long ago in our country, which has definitely turned from a grain-deficient country into a country with food enough and to spare.

Fast development has been noted in all other domains of agricultural production such as stock-breeding, fruit-farming, vegetable growing, the cultivation of tobacco and other industrial crops, beside grain.

With the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth in the rural theses, great changes have taken place in the ideological and moral traits of our peasants and the looks of the countryside have radically changed, the reporter said, and noted:

In the course of the brilliant implementation of our party's policy giving precedence to the ideological revolution, all our agricultural working people firmly armed themselves with the Chuche Idea, closely rallied around the party and the leader, and they are energetically promoting their revolutionization and working-classization, learning from the revolutionary spirit, organization and discipline of the working class.

The assistance of industry to agriculture has been strengthened and the rural technical revolution accelerated along the road indicated by the rural theses, with the result that the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been consolidated incomparably and a great progress has been made in industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

Noting that irrigation and electrification were completed in the countryside long ago, the reporter referred to enormous successes made in mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture

In our country, he said, the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture have almost reached the stage of completion and our peasants who had done toilsome work, transplanting rice and weeding by hands are now doing easy and effective farming with the help of machines and chemicals.

Thanks to the shining successes achieved in the rural cultural revolution, our countryside has turned into a more civilized socialist one good to live in, he noted, and went on:

All the cooperative farms of our country have grown into a large-scale socialist cooperative economy with their own solid productive and financial [word indistinct] and the general living standards of our peasants have surpassed by far the level of the well-to-do middle peasants in the past.

The agricultural tax in kind was abolished long ago in our countryside and our peasants lead a rich and cultured life not inferior to that of the urban dwellers in modern houses built by the state at its expense, not knowing what tax means but enjoying all benefits from the state just like the workers.

Indeed, world-startling tremendous changes have taken place in our countryside over the last two decades under the rays of the rural theses and the modern and prospering socialist countryside which our peasants had pictured as an ideal in the past has become a vivid reality.

All the shining victories and successes achieved in the socialist rural construction and agricultural production in our country in the past, the reporter declared, are victories of the great rural theses and a priceless fruition of the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

He extended highest honor and deepest thanks to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, representing boundless reverence and ardent loyalty of the entire people and agricultural working people.

He outlined concrete tasks to effect a constant upsurge in agricultural production and overall socialist rural construction.

He said that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are bringing the situation in our country to the brink of war by staging the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises largest in scale in history against the northern half of Korea.

Noting that the world peaceloving people are warmly supporting the most reasonable and fair new proposal for tripartite talks put forward by us for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, he declared: with the full support and encouragement of the world progressive people we will accelerate socialist construction and accomplish the cause of national reunification, the unanimous desire of the nation, without fail.

He stressed in conclusion: No force on earth can block the road ahead of our people and agricultural working people who are struggling staunchly for the complete implementation of the rural theses, national reunification and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Chuche under the banner of the ever-victorious workers' party of Korea, upholding the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Victory and glory are always in store for us.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF KULLOJA NO 1, JAN 1984

SK270806 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1,(501) Jan 84 p 1

[Text] KULLOJA, No 1, January 84 carries the following contents:

New Year's Address-----	Kim Il-song	2
Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Make Breakthrough in Socialist Economic Construction on the Five Fronts-----		8
Class Line and Mass Line are the Basis of Our Party's Activities-----	Chang Kyong-pok	13
The Lofty Experience Which our Party Has Attained in the Work of Bringing Up National Cadres-----	Yi Yong-pok	17
Cultural Construction Is an Important Revolutionary Task to Rear Men to Be Independent and Creative Beings-----	Kang Min-ku	22
The Revolutionary Cause of the Working Class and the Question of Youths-----	Kang Ung-kil	27
Language is the Most Important Commonness Characterizing a Nation-----	Chong Sun-ki	33
The Party's Policy on the Creation of Songs and Its Brilliant Embodiment-----	Yi Myon-sang	37
The Correct Combination of Communist-type Policies with the Principle of Socialist-type Distribution-----	Yi Pong-hak	41
The Economic Organizational Work of the Administration and the Political Work of the Party in Managing Socialist Economic Guidance-----	Song Chu-kyu	46
The Target of the Revolution Has Not Changed Even Though the Times Have Advanced-----		50
Anticommunist Cannot be a Measure to Prolong Life-----	Han Song-yul	56
The Reactionary Nature of the Bourgeois Philosophy on Man-----	Kim Chu-chol	60

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

BIG EXPLOSION--Pyongyang 18 February (KCNA)--A big blast moving 800,000 tons of earth at a time was successfully carried out at the Sikyo District tideland construction site of the Kangryong Peninsula, South Hwanghae Province. This big blast brought into shape a breakwater 70 metres long in deep waters and a cofferdam for building seven big drainage lock gates. More than 5,200 hectares of arable land will be obtained there. [Text] [SK180541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 17 Feb 84]

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

DPRK SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION--Pyongyang 9 February (KCNA)--Many schools were built in Korea last year. According to data available, the construction of schools in the domain of common education grew 23.8 percent above the previous year. More than 570 classrooms were built in South Hwanghae Province and above 420 classrooms including 18 school buildings in Pyongyang. In the domain of higher education, too, the construction of school buildings went at full steam to suit the actual demand of the fast progressing intellectualization of the whole society. Last year three universities and six colleges were constructed and many spot lecture rooms appeared. New modern buildings and research rooms were built at many universities including Kim Chaek University of Technology and the University of Light Industry, and a modernly-equipped gymnasium for doing various sports training including ball games at one and the same time was built at Pyongyang University of Physical Education. Korea always directs big efforts to the consolidation of the material conditions of education, upholding the "Theses on Socialist Education" advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Last year alone the outlay for education in the state budget increased 4.7 percent above the previous year. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 9 Feb 84 SK]

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

SOCIALIST RURAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED AT SEMINAR

SK240453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--A central seminar was held at the Grand People's Study House on 23 February on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Several papers including "'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country,' an Immortal Classic Work of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a Great Programme Indicating a Way of the Final Solution of the Rural Question" were published at the seminar.

The speakers said that the epochal changes which have taken place in our countryside over the past 2 decades clearly proved that the rural theses is a great programme of our era for the building of communist countryside and a militant banner for the emancipation of peasants.

They gave detailed accounts of the originality, greatness and vitality of the idea and theory propounded in the rural theses.

The speakers said that, as the great leader expounded in the rural theses the essentials of the rural question under socialism and indicated fundamental principles and tasks for its solution with his originality, the people got knowledge of the prospect and ways of the final solution of the rural question and become able to confidently wage the struggle for its solution on the basis of a correct scientific doctrine.

They noted that the rural theses published by the respected leader is a great programme indicating a way of the final solution of the rural question.

They stressed that the theory of the ideological revolution in the countryside consummated by him in the rural theses is a scientific theory on the remoulding of man in the countryside, which is put in an integral system, and it broke a completely new ground in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class on the rural question. The originality of the theory, they said, lies in its new exposition that to make peasants communistic men by revolutionizing and working-classizing them is a fundamental problem for the final solution of the rural question.

Noting that the theory of industrializing and modernizing agriculture propounded by the great leader is a new theory which makes it possible to free the peasants from toilsome work and develop the agricultural productive forces to a high degree by turning agricultural production into an industrial process worked by modern machines, electric power and chemicals and thus accelerate the final solution of the rural question, the speakers explained the originality of this theory.

The speakers explained that the idea on the organic combination of all-people property with cooperative property propounded by the great leader is a programmatic guideline indicating a straight path to the realisation of single all-people property and the idea on the position and role of the country is a theoretical and practical weapon which the working class party and state should firmly maintain in the guidance of rural construction.

The speakers noted that the rural theses has been brought into shining realization over the last 2 decades under the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader and the glorious party centre and great changes have taken place in all domains of socialist rural construction.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

MAGAZINE AGE OF CHAJUSONG NO 1, 1984 PUBLISHED

SK241057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--The magazine AGE OF CHAJUSONG No 1, 1984, was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House.

Printed in the magazine is a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il inspecting the Chongsong Bridge built in Pyongyang. Carried in it are "On the Korean People's Struggle To Apply the Chuche Idea," the talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung with the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, and "For the Development of National Culture of Newly-Emerging Countries," his speech delivered to the ministers who attended the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries. The magazine carries photo-accompanied reports that the great leader received the party and state leaders of Ethiopia and Guyana and delegations of different countries.

Appearing in the magazine are the poem "Felicitations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on Your Birthday" written by Dr Usha Gupta (India) with reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and an article headlined "Dear Leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il Consistently Pursuing and Promoting Kimilsongism" by Ram, Indian journalist. In his article Ram deals with the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, his undying feats and noble virtues and stressed that Kimilsongism has a brighter future because he enjoys absolute authority and prestige as the leader among the masses of the people and guides them to accomplish the glorious cause of Kiminsongism. Seen in the magazine are several articles including those titled "Unity is Life and Source of Strength of Non-aligned Movement" and "Economic Independence is a Material Basis of Chajusong."

It comes out with an article dealing with the construction of Ore-Dressing Plant No 3 with a 10 million ton capacity at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise in one year by the Korean working class and notes of visit of a KCNA correspondent to the 100-hectare experimental plot of the Tanzanian Agricultural Research Centre. Carried in the magazine are a report that the party and state leaders of various countries called for strengthening South-South cooperation, news of the building of a new society in non-aligned and other developing countries and an article exposing the vicious moves of the U.S. imperialists violating the national independence and sovereignty of the newly-emerging countries.

BRIEFS

PHOTO EXHIBIT OPENS--Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--A central photo exhibition opened at the Grand People's Study House on 24 February on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses. A photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song standing in a cooperative field visited by a bountiful crop was hung on the wall of the Exhibition Hall. On display in the hall are over 130 pictures showing epochal changes and proud successes achieved in the rural economy of our country over the last two decades since the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader. Also displayed there are pictures showing the great leader bringing a bumper harvest and looking after the life of the agricultural working people with warm care, giving on-the-spot guidance to cooperative farms and factories and enterprises serving agriculture throughout the country after publishing the rural theses. Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea So Kwan-hui, Vice-Premier Kim Chang-chu and other cadres saw the photographs on display, together with working people in the city. [Text] [SK251015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 25 Feb 84]

CHUCHE IDEA NO 2 PAPER ISSUED--Pyongyang 27 February (KCNA)--The Japanese Youth Liaison Council for the Study of the Chuche Idea issued the paper "Chuche Idea" No 2, 1984, on 1 February. The newspaper gives an account of a joint meeting and a regular seminar held by the liaison societies for the study of the Chuche Idea in various parts and carries a special report and a study report made at a New Year's joint meeting of the Osaka Liaison Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea. The paper introduces an article titled "Young People Studying the Chuche Idea." Under the headline "Recent Movement Surrounding the Korean Question" the paper introduces the proposal for tripartite talks and carries items under the subtitles "Japanese and U.S. Ruling Circles Aim at 'Cross Recognition,'" and "Realization of Tripartite Talks is Important, Also for Peace in Japan." The paper exposes the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea now under way. [Text] [SK270835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 27 Feb 84]

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON MEETING OPPOSES U.S. NUCLEAR WAR MOVES

SK270517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo 25 February (KNS-KCNA)--The 2nd meeting of the 13th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held at the Korean Hall in Tokyo over 22-23 February.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Tok Su, First Vice Chairman Yi Chinkyu and other vice-chairmen of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee and its department directors, members of the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission of Chongnyon.

At the meeting Chairman Han Tok-su made a report under the title "On Waging a Vigorous Struggle Against the New War Provocation Moves of the U.S. Imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan Puppet Clique and for Realizing Tripartite Talks for a Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question."

Referring to that owing to the U.S. imperialists a grave situation in which the danger of a new war, a nuclear war in particular, breaking out is growing with each passing day has been created on the Korean Peninsula at present, he said that the basic way to open a new phase for peace in Korea and her reunification is to hold dialogue and negotiation and expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks. [sentence as received]

He stressed that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a timely initiative most correctly reflecting the present grave situation on the Korean Peninsula and a patriotic nation-saving proposal to practically remove tension in our country, firmly guarantee peace and make a new breakthrough on the road of peaceful reunification.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, they must lend an ear to the unbiased world public opinion and respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, he stated, and stressed:

All the Koreans in Japan should turn out as one in the nationwide struggle to carry into effect tripartite talks so as to remove the danger of nuclear war

and put an end to the tragedy of national split in Korea as early as possible, irrespective of ideology, idea and organizational affiliation.

In the name of the meeting, he called upon all the organizations and functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots to vigorously launch a 5 million people signature campaign opposing the nuclear war provocation moves of U.S. imperialism and supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks for about 4 months from 1 March to 25 June among the entire Koreans in Japan and Japanese people.

The report was followed by speeches.

Speakers strongly held that the United States imperialists and the South Korean authorities must immediately stop the criminal "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CONDOLENCES ON ANDROPOV DEATH--Tokyo 14 February (KNS-KCNS)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), sent a message of condolence on 10 February to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon the death of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Upon hearing the sad news of the passing away of President Andropov, he, in the name of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon and the entire Korean nationals in Japan, extended deep condolences to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, government and people of the Soviet Union and to the bereaved family of the deceased. The message noted that as an outstanding activist of the Soviet people, President Andropov made great contributions to increasing the might of the Socialist Soviet Union and defending world peace and security. Though President Andropov passed away, his exploits will live long in our hearts, it said. Chairman Han Tok-su on 11 February called at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo and offered deep condolences on the death of Yu. V. Andropov. [Text] [SK150435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 15 Feb 84]

REGISTRATION REVISION--Tokyo 22 February (KNS-KCNA)--A daily increasing number of local self-government assemblies of Japan adopt petitions and resolutions and send recommendations to the government in demand of the revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law," a tool of repression of Koreans in Japan, when voices demanding its fundamental revision are ringing very loud at home and abroad. A total of 384 local self-government assemblies of Japan had adopted resolutions demanding its revision as of 21 February. [Text] [SK240839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 24 Feb 84]

HOME-VISITING GROUPS OF CHONGNYON--Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--The Home-Visiting Group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yang Su-chong, section chief of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, and the 108th Home-Visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Cha Sang-i, permanent advisor to the Gumma Prefectural Headquarters of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, left Wonsan on 24 February by the ship "Mangyongbong" after their visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 25 Feb 84]

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY SCORES U.S. POLICY TOWARD ASIA, PACIFIC

SK280515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 28 February (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, 28 February carries an article titled "On Reagan's Policy of Attaching Importance to Asia and Pacific."

In the first part the article notes that the U.S. imperialist policy of attaching importance to the Asian-Pacific region is, in essence, a policy of aggression and war for gratifying the insatiable ambition for domination over this region. It says:

The U.S. ruling quarters captained by Reagan in their official speeches openly call for attaching importance to the Asian-Pacific region.

Upon leaving for visits to Japan and South Korea last year, Reagan said his junket was aimed at "attaching significance to the importance of the Far East, Asia and the Pacific." And when he went home after winding up his tour, he said that the "coming century would be a century of the Pacific States: and that the United States, also a Pacific State, should advance into this region in the "spirit of pioneer."

Reagan's theory on attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific is already being carried into practice, not remaining a mere doctrine.

Its principal aim is to contain the progressive countries, obliterate the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and establish domination over this region by strengthening "alliance" with their satellite countries and stooges in Asia in reliance upon the huge military forces of U.S. imperialism. Today all the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in the Asian-Pacific region serve to attain this purpose.

The basis of Reagan's policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific is the "strength" which he regards as "philosophy" of the aggressive global strategy. He overshadows his predecessors in trying to gain "superiority of strength" and demonstrate the "strength" in the Asian-Pacific region as well as in other parts of the world, crying about the policy of "strength."

After Reagan took office in the White House a three-dimensional military network linking the U.S. imperialist armed forces of the three services equipped

with sophisticated weapons and their bases has been formed over the vast areas from the North Pacific via South Korea, Japan, Guam and the Philippines to the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The huge military bases and armed forces are being used as a means of imposing its will upon the countries in this region, threatening their peoples and attacking the revolutionary forces on the part of the United States.

One of the basic contents of Reagan's policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific is also to strengthen domination and control of satellite countries and stooges and reinforce their armed forces.

The rapid growth of the anti-imperialist independent forces and the anti-war, peace-loving forces in Asia made it impossible for the U.S. imperialists to cope with them by their strength alone. So they take it as an important strategic task to reinforce their armed forces and, at the same time, to inveigle their satellite countries and minions in their war policy.

Hence, the moves to round off the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance system have been intensified and the U.S. pressure is imposed upon Japan to increase "defence spendings" and bear a heavier "military responsibility." The U.S. ruling circles are making haste with the intrigues to embroil those countries at the intersection of major international transport routes in military organizations and are persistently resorting to the moves to form a comprehensive political, economic and military organization controlled by the United States in the Asian-Pacific region.

The realities bespeak that the U.S. imperialists have directed the spearhead of aggression against the Asian-Pacific region and are taking the road of stepping up the policies of "strength" and war.

In the second part the article notes that the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres, attaching importance to the Asian-Pacific region in executing their global strategy because the United States is undergoing a serious crisis internally and externally and its position is becoming even more difficult. It says:

Seeking a way out of the serious economic crisis in aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists try to make a breakthrough for it in the Northeast Asian region as well as in Europe, the Middle East and Central America.

It is particularly because the Asian-Pacific region holds an important place in their aggressive policy for world domination that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their aggressive and belligerent policy in this region.

The Asian-Pacific region abounds in strategic resources such as petroleum, rubber and tin and has great economic potentials. The economic dependence of the United States on this region is steadily growing.

This is the reason why the U.S. monopolies are making desperate efforts to keep tight hold on the Asian-Pacific region at all costs as a stable supply base of raw materials and fuel, as a commodity market and a place for the investment of capital.

The Asian-Pacific region which constitutes the lifeline of the U.S. economy is also an important link in the chain of the U.S. imperialists' global strategy politically and militarily.

The U.S. imperialists try to turn the Pacific into an "internal lake" of the United States and turn the Asian countries into vassal states moving under the U.S. baton, directly connecting "security" in the Asian-Pacific region with that of the United States.

Reagan's policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific is a policy of aggression and war for dominating and ruling this region by "strength." It shows that the aggressive and predatory nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed even a little, but rather is becoming more heinous as it is going downhill.

In the third part the article notes that the keynote of Reagan's policy of attaching importance to the Asian-Pacific region is to dominate Northeast Asia, the core of which is to keep hold on South Korea and unleash a new war of aggression, a nuclear war. It says:

Above all, the U.S. imperialists try to bring together the Japanese militarist forces and the South Korean puppets and use them as their "shock brigades." To this end, they attach primary significance to keeping hold on South Korea as their colony and military base for ever and as a bridgehead for aggression on Asia. Saying South Korea is standing in the "centre of the triangular zone consisting of big powers," the U.S. ruling quarters rant that to dominate the Asian-Pacific region it is necessary to keep hold on Japan and, to this end, it is urgent to keep tight hold on South Korea, a "breakwater" for it.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said security in Northeast Asia is precisely dependent on that of the Korean Peninsula and, accordingly, to keep hold on South Korea as a military resort is the "basis of the United States' military policy towards Asia."

Today the U.S. imperialists' belligerent manoeuvres in Korea have been further stepped up.

The danger of their new war provocation moves is rapidly growing as South Korea has turned into the biggest nuclear forward base in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have already deployed in South Korea more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of all kinds, "lance" missiles, "F-16" fighter-bombers and other means of nuclear delivery and, not content with it, plan to introduce neutron bombs and medium-range nuclear missiles.

The U.S. imperialist warlike generals openly talk about the use of nuclear weapons in the "event of contingency on the Korean Peninsula."

The U.S. imperialists are constantly reinforcing their aggression forces, nuclear armed forces in South Korea and, at the same time, intensifying war

war racket, nuclear attack exercises against our republic. The "Team Spirit" military exercises staged ever since 1976 are a "preliminary war," a "nuclear test war" for a "forestalling attack" on our republic.

The reckless policy of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea has become graver notably in connection with the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance.

In accordance with their scheme the so-called "community of destiny" has been formed between the United States, Japan and South Korea, military tieup between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique is being strengthened and a plan to bring the Japanese "self-defence forces" to the Korean front stepped up.

The military operational system is being readjusted and all domains including weaponry, ammunitions, information, communications and exercises are being unified between the United States, Japan and South Korea. Preparations are going on to reorganize the "combined forces command" of the U.S. forces, the Japanese "self-defence forces" and the South Korean puppet army in the "event of contingency" and to conduct joint operations under its command.

As is shown by realities, it is very dangerous that the most bellicose Reagan administration in the United States is directing the spearhead of Asian aggression against Korea, the most reactionary government in Japan set Korea as the first target of overseas aggression and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in South Korea is frantically kicking up an anti-DPRK racket. Consequently, the situation in the Far East has been rapidly aggravated and the dark clouds of war are gathering over the Korean Peninsula hourly.

If a new war breaks out in Korea, its flames would spread beyond the boundary of Korea and expand into a nuclear war. This will bring nothing good to the United States either. The article stresses:

The present-day developments in the world saw that Reagan is indeed a war fanatic who, obsessed with the arrogance of "strength," is getting frantic in the preparations for war, a nuclear war, intensifying the arms race.

Reagan dreams of maintaining the "pyramid-type" domination system in the capitalist world, bradishing nuclear weapons, and of dominating the whole world by increasing the "strength of the West."

Such dream of his, however, will never be realized.

To remove the danger of war and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula at present poses a pressing question in the world politics.

The Korean question should be solved not by "strength" but by a peaceful means through dialogue and negotiation.

The U.S. imperialists must know that nothing will be solved by military threats or by means of war.

It is the unanimous desire and consistent stand of our people to realize tripartite talks and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way. The U.S. imperialists must not resort to such war exercises as the "Team Spirit" but respond without delay to our proposal for tripartite talks. We will patiently wait till the United States renounced the policy of "strength" and responded to our just proposal.

Anachronistic is Reagan's strategy vis-a-vis the Asian-Pacific region.

However hard the U.S. imperialists bossed by Reagan may resort to the policy of "strength," they can never bring the peoples in the Asian-Pacific region to their knees.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF SOVIET ARMY DAY

Film Show Held

SK220410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 22 February (KCNA)--A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture on 21 February under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army.

Present there were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the society O Kil-Pang, personages concerned and working people in the city.

G. S. Bulanov, military attache, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were invited.

The attendants saw a Soviet feature film.

A photo exhibition was held at the 8 February House of Culture on the same day under the sponsorship of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

Soviet Military Attache Hosts Party

SK240501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--G. S. Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at the embassy on the evening of 23 February on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet army.

Invited to the reception were Lt Generals Pak Chung-Kuk and Yun Chi-Ho, Major General Yi Hong-Sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang.

Speeches were made at the reception by military attache G. S. Bulanov and Lt General Pak Chung-kuk.

The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

Japanese, Egyptian Papers

SK240527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 23 February (KCNA)--The Japanese paper KOBE SHIMBUN 16 February devoted one whole page to special writeups under the titles "Secretary Kim Chong-il, Young Leader of Modern Korea" and "Abundant People's Lives, 'Land of Morning Calm'" on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The paper printed a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that Secretary Kim Chong-il expounded the intrinsic composition and content of the Chuche Idea and its character and historical position, the paper said this is the greatest exploit achieved in his ideological and theoretical activities. The paper continued:

Secretary Kim Chong-il has further developed in depth the Chuche Idea with his rare intelligence and penetration and is shaping the new future of the DPRK by applying it in all fields of state activity.

He has wisely led the struggle for realising the modernisation of economy and the automation of industry along the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, advanced by President Kim Il-song, to achieve great successes in socialist economic construction.

Thanks to his wise and energetic guidance of literature and art, a heyday of Chuche art has been ushered in as we see today.

The paper introduced the brief history of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In an article dedicated to the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Egyptian paper EL SIYASSI 12 February said:

His excellency Kim Chong-il devotes his all to the noble work to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song and has performed undying feats for the times and humanity.

What holds a most particular place in the ideological and theoretical feats of his excellency Kim Chong-il is the scientific and theoretical formulation of the revolutionary ideas of the great President Kim Il-song.

His excellency Kim Chong-il who dedicates his all to the interests of the people enjoys deep respect from the entire Korean people as a great hero of the nation.

Birthday Feted in Foreign Nations

SK240441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--Functions were held in various countries in celebration of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A celebration was held on 9 February under the cosponsorship of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Austrian Committee for supporting Korea's Reunification.

Herbert Steiner, chairman of the society and the committee said in his speech:

Under the wise guidance of his excellency dear Kim Chong-il today the revolutionary cause started by respected President Kim Il-song is being most brilliantly carried forward in Korea and his personal initiative and meticulous guidance are constantly working world-startling miracles and changes.

His excellency dear Kim Kim Chong-il is the outstanding leader of the Korean people who enjoys deepest respect and reverence of the world people.

A message of greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted there.

The deputy director of the Educational Department of the Vienna City Hall gave a lecture, projecting films he had taken during his Korean visit by Magiclantern. He highly estimated the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader, their wise leadership and noble virtues.

The members of the organisations for the study of Kimilsongism in Oslo and Drammen, Norway, held a joint meeting on 10 February to adopt a message of greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The attendants at the meeting held a seminar on "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninsim and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader, on the same day.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were hung on the background of the platforms.

A meeting for adopting a message of greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was held at the construction company of the Lesotho prime minister's office on 13 February.

A lecture, a photo exhibition and a film show took place at Addis Ababa University of Ethiopia on 13 February.

The chairman of the youth association of the university, gave a lecture on the subject "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is an Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician."

A lecture, a photo exhibition and a film show were held at the Kampala Senior Middle School in Uganda on 10 February and a book and photo exhibition and a film show at the Khartoum College of Technology in the Sudan on 12 February.

Film shows took place at barracks of the Zairese army and at the army transport school on 7 and 10 February.

The participants in the functions wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Missions Abroad Mark Birthday

SK250409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--Functions celebrating the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were held at DPRK missions abroad.

Cocktail parties and film receptions took place at the Korean missions in Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, Madagascar, Ethiopia, India, Thailand, Central Africa, the Sudan, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, Guyana, Burundi, Upper Volta, Switzerland and France, cocktail parties at the Korean missions in Benin, Nigeria and the Congo and a film show at the Korean Mission in Tanzania.

A book and photo exhibition and a cocktail party were arranged at the permanent mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the UNESCO in France.

Invited to the functions were the minister of public works who is member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and the chief of the General Staff of the Malagasy People's Army in Madagascar, the minister of finance in Ethiopia, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, the minister of interior, the minister of justice and other ministers of the government in Central Africa, the minister of state for education in Sierra Leone, the deputy general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana in Guyana, the first secretary of the Bujumbura City Party Committee who is member of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress in Burundi, the minister of higher education, the minister of finance and other ministers of the government in Upper Volta, the rector of the Navy College of the Revolutionary Army and the chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification

who are alternate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and a deputy director of the General Department of External Relations of the party and a vice-minister of foreign affairs in Cuba, the minister of stock-breeding and fisheries who is acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the administrative secretary of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin in Benin, and the Dar es Salaam provincial party secretary who is member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania in Tanzania.

The attendants of the parties wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

All the participants in the functions expressed respect and reverence for the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Indian Seminar

SK281133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 28 February (KCNA)--Personages of various circles spoke at the Indian National Seminar on the Chuche Idea held in New Delhi on the occasion of the birthday of the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

Dr and Prof M. M. Verma of Delhi University made a speech under the title "Decisive Role of the Leader in Carrying Out the Revolutionary Cause of the Popular Masses." She said:

The leader plays a decisive role in carrying out the popular masses' cause of chajusong (independence).

This is an immovable truth which has been proved not only by theory but also the history of the world revolutionary movement.

A people guided by a great leader becomes a great people. The great President Kim Il-song is a distinguished leader peerless in the long history of Korea. He is a great philosopher, outstanding strategist and leader.

Prof Oanattbandhu Be of Calcutta University said in his speech titled "The Chuche [word indistinct] Scientific and Revolutionary Idea."

The great President Kim Il-song taught that in a nutshell, the Chuche Idea is an idea that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution and construction and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

The Chuche Idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

The Chuche Idea is a great idea which will shine forever not only in the present era but also in the future.

Dr Prallad Sarkar, professor of philosophy of Calcutta University, said in his speech titled "The Chuche Idea is a True Idea of the People":

The immortal Chuche Idea which was founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song and is developed and enriched by his excellency Kim Chong-Il, the dear leader, is the common idea of mankind at present.

The idea is daily evoking ardent support and sympathy among the world's people with great attraction because it is a true idea of the people illumining the road for the popular masses to carve out their destiny.

In his speech titled "The Inheritance of the Popular Masses' Cause of Chajusong (Independence) and the Role of the Heir to the Leader," Dr and Prof D. Fremapati of Delhi University said:

The Chuche Idea is the first to give a new comprehensive exposition of the question of the inheritance and accomplishment of the popular masses' cause of Chajusong and the question of the successor to the leader.

The successor to the leader plays a decisive role in carrying forward and accomplishing the popular masses' cause of chajusong.

Today Korea has successfully solved the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader and is confidently advancing along the road of victory.

Prof Kurishnan of Nehru University in his speech under the title "The Independent Internal and External Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Based on the Chuche Idea" stressed:

All the internal and external policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proceed from the Chuche Idea and embody it in a thoroughgoing way.

Herein lie the justness of all lines and policies of Korea and the source of their invincible might.

Om Prakash Mantri, secretary general of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, made a speech titled "DPRK Proposal for Tripartite Talks Is an Epochal Measure for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea and for World Peace." He said:

The proposal for tripartite talks is one for providing a realistic guarantee for the maintenance of peace in Korea which stands at the crossroads of war or peace at present and providing favorable preconditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This proposal clearly demonstrated once again the peaceloving stand of the DPRK headed by the great President Kim Il-song.

Dr and Prof S. K. Srivastava, dean of the faculty of Social Science of Banaras Hindu University, stressed in his speech under the title "The Policy of Making the Whole World Independent Put Forward by the Great Leader President Kim Il-song."

President Kim Il-song taught that the independent world is a world where all manner of dominations and colonialism are [?completely] liquidated and the sovereignty of all countries and all nations is fully realized.

President Kim Il-song's policy of making the whole world independent provides a firm guarantee for preventing the outbreak of a new global war by the imperialists and preserving a durable peace in the world by making all countries not follow imperialism.

Overseas Functions Mark Birthday

SK280455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 28 February (KCNA)--Functions were held in various countries in celebration of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The opening ceremony of a DPRK book and photo exhibition was held on 13 February at the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association.

Placed on the platform of the hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song and a portrait of Sierra Leonean President Siaka Probyn Stevens.

Addressing the ceremony, the minister of state for education said:

The dear leader, successor to the great cause of Chuche, enjoys the absolute trust of the Korean people.

Great changes are taking place in Korea under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In leading the revolution and construction the dear leader organizes all work in a bold and big way.

He is bringing the bright prospect of communist society into bloom.

A meeting of book readers was held at the House of Culture of Egypt on 4 February.

Placed on the platform of the hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Put up there was a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The attendants highly estimated the ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader and his exploits in the literary and art domain and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Film receptions were given at the Journalists School in Norway on 8 February, at the Ngara Senior Normal School of Burundi on 10 February, at the University of Burundi and the first and second districts of Brazzaville City, the Congo, on 13 and 14 February.

The group for the study of the Chuche Idea of the Giurekyu Club, and the group for the study of the Chuche Idea of the Nasar Club, and the group for the study of the works of President Kim Il-song of the members of the Valletta Club, of the Malta Labour Party held lecture meetings and the study group for the Chuche Idea of the Malta Labour Party in Hamrun Club held a DPRK book and photo exhibition respectively on 13, 14, and 12 February. [Sentence as received]

Meetings Abroad Mark Birthday

SK29 1123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 29 February (KCNA)--Meetings were held in foreign countries on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Sierra Leonean President Siaka Probyn Stevens were hung on the background of the platform of the meeting held at University of Sierra Leone on 11 February.

In his opening address at the meeting teacher of the university A. A. Sandy noted that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated the revolutionary idea of the great leader as Kimilsongism and has further developed and enriched it. His idea and theory are becoming our unshakable faith as time flows, stressed the teacher.

Speaking at the meeting, Bockari Forna, acting chairman of the students union of the university, stated that the Sierra Leonean people assiduously learn from the dear leader and wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were hung on the background of the platform of a mass meeting held in Marandellas City, Zimbabwe, on 14 February.

Zera, member of the Marandellas, Zimbabwe, Centre for the Study of Kimilsongism, recited "A Poem to the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il."

The mayor of the city stressed in his speech that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is devoting his all to the Korean revolution is a genius of revolution and construction and tender-hearted teacher.

In his speech S. Jakopo, chairman of the Marandellas, Zimbabwe, Centre for the Study of Kimilsongism, said that the revolutionary idea of the great leader was proclaimed by the dear leader as Kimilsongism, the guiding idea of revolution of our times, and outlined the essence of the Chuche Idea and its guiding principle.

A portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was hung on the background of the platform of a meeting held in Lima on 16 February.

Speaking at the meeting, Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation, senator and chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, said:

The dear leader is an outstanding thinker and theoretician and a genius of revolution and construction who is developing and enriching the Chuche Idea founded by the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

Korea is playing the nuclear role in the development of non-aligned movement under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear leader.

It is happiness of the Korean people and unbounded joy of the world people advocating chajusong (independence) to have dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A celebration of the birthday of the dear leader was held at the Society of Tokyo Teachers for the Study of the Chuche Idea on 16 February.

Congratulatory messages and letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings.

Foreign Leaders' Greetings

SK290440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 29 February (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on his birthday from party and government leaders of various countries.

Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, in his message expressed the hope that the independence and economic self-support of the two countries would be further consolidated in the future and the bonds of friendship between the two countries and two peoples strengthened with each passing day.

Emil Mworoha, secretary-general of the Burundi Party for National Unity and Progress, said in his message:

We hope that you Comrade Kim Chong-il will as ever successfully discharge with a high degree of zeal and determination the heavy duty of leading the Workers' Party of Korea in the cause of embodying the Chuche Idea.

J. M. M. Luwuliza Kirunda, general secretary of the Uganda People's Congress, in his message stressed: The Uganda People's Congress reassures you of the warm relations existing between the two parties and two peoples.

Foreign Publications on Birthday

SK010415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang 1 March (KCNA)--Foreign publications issued articles on the occasion of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Yugoslav paper DNEVNIK 16 February in an article titled "Carrying Forward the Leader's Cause" said all the successes of the DPRK in the revolution and construction are inseparable from the august names of Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Pointing to the philosophical principle of the Chuche Idea, the paper said the dear leader is further developing and enriching the Chuche Idea and applying it in all domains.

The Egyptian paper AL GOUHOURIA 2 February in an article titled "Literary and Art Theory of Sagacious His Excellency Kim Chong-il and its Embodiment" said his excellency Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the Korean people, is a great master of literary and art theories who is possessed of rare artistic talent, original thinking faculty and rich emotions.

Noting that the literature and art of Korea today is brilliantly developing efflorescing by applying the original literary and art theories of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the paper wrote that the great renaissance in the 20th century has been achieved in Korea in a short period of 10 years.

Sagacious his excellency Kim Chong-il who has ushered in a bright heyday of Chuche-inspired literature and art required by our time is a genius of literature and art, it stressed.

The Egyptian magazine AL MALUWATTIZARA in its February issue carried an article titled "Warm Congratulations to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Dear Leader of the Korean People, on His Birthday."

The papers and magazine printed portraits of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Thai paper THE NATION REVIEW 16 February devoted two pages to a special write-up carrying "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader.

Carried in the paper were photographs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il going round together. The tower of Chuche Idea and the Ponghwa Lock Gate.

It also edited articles lauding the dear leader.

The Somalian paper HORSEED 10 February and the Afghan paper ETTESOD 4 February carried articles introducing the greatness of the dear leader.

Guinean, Maltese Figures' Greetings

SK010419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang 1 March (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from Lansana Beavogui, prime minister of the Government of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, and from Carmelo Mifsud Bonnic, successor to the leader of the Malta Labour Party, on the occasion of his birthday.

In his message the Guinean prime minister extended warm congratulations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on behalf of the Guinean people and President Ahmed Sekou Toure, in particular. He said:

We are following with deep admiration the glorious struggle the Korean people are waging for the progress of the country and for its independent and peaceful reunification under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

Our people have the indestructible relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Korean people.

In his message the successor to the leader of the Malta Labour Party said:

I reassure you that the Malta Labour Party and people will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people and extend full support to the Korean people in their struggle for realizing the proposal for national reunification advanced by his excellency President Kim Il-song.

We also fully support the recent proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The messages wholeheartedly wished the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Missions Abroad Mark Birthday

SK010848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang 1 March (KCNA)--Photo exhibitions, cocktail parties and film receptions were arranged at the DPRK missions in Czechoslovakia, Albania, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Tunisia, Uganda, Angola and Zambia and at the DPRK Permanent Mission to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Invited there were political and public figures of the host countries, members of the international organisations and foreign diplomatic envoys. Among them were the deputy general secretary of the Uganda People's Congress, members of the Central Committee of the African Party for Independence of Guinean-Bissau and Cape Verde, the assistant to the minister of defense and military production and general director of equipment and a vice-minister of agriculture of Egypt, the first vice-president of the National Assembly of Mali, the mayor and the first vice-mayor of Bamako, and the president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The attendants at the parties heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Screened at the film receptions were Korean films including "China Visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" and "35th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The attendants expressed boundless respect and reverence for the dear leader and highly praised his greatness.

The deputy general secretary of the Uganda People's Congress said:

For his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities, the dear leader is highly respected and revered by the world people.

The films helped us realize more deeply the greatness of the dear leader.

The deputy editor-in-chief of the Egyptian paper AL AKHBAR said:

His excellency dear Kim Chong-il is a great leader of the world people.

Happy indeed are the Korean people who hold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem. Bright is the future of Korea.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN ENVOY PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL AT PARTY

SK250433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--The International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a film reception and a party on 24 February for members of foreign diplomatic missions in Pyongyang.

Invited there were diplomatic envoys and officials of different embassies in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Yong-Sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of department, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Hwa-son and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate members, and vice-directors of department, of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Kim Kyong-hui and Yi Sok-nok, vice-directors of departments of the WPK Central Committee; and other personages concerned were present.

The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "A Year Shining with Glory," which was followed by a party.

Speaking first at the party, Secretary Kim Yong-sun said: Under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the party headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song the unity and cohesion of our party and its might have been consolidated to be invincible, great changes have taken place in all fields of economy, culture, science and technology and the international solidarity for our revolution has further strengthened.

Our party and government, he declared, will in the future, too, make all efforts to build an independent and peaceful new world free from war, in close unity with the socialist countries and non-aligned countries and peaceloving people of all the countries of the world.

Speaking next, Etre Sandor, Hungarian Ambassador and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has established diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries of the world and become a member-nation of many international organisations. This shows that Korea is expanding cooperative relations with many countries the world over.

He stressed that the successes made by the DPRK in peaceful construction are a fruition of the distinguished leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people.

The new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for safeguarding peace and consolidating security in the Korean Peninsula and opening a favourable phase for the peaceful reunification of Korea through the medium of talks between the authorities concerned is evoking an affirmative international reaction and enjoying support of many countries, he noted.

The diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang of the countries represented here, he declared, will contribute to the attainment of the noble aim of the Korean people by their humble activities, in cooperation with you.

The attendants of the party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the party and government leaders of the countries represented by the diplomatic envoys.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ON ANNIVERSARY OF FEBRUARY VICTORY OF CSSR

SK260431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 36th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak people.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

Since the February victory the Czechoslovak people have firmly entered the road of building socialism, a new stage of people's democratic development.

They have made big progress in the cause of building a developed socialist society, firmly seizing the power in their hands and valiantly repulsing the repeated subversive manoeuvres and sabotage of the class enemies at home and abroad under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

They are now striving to carry out ahead of schedule the tasks of the fourth year of the seventh 5-year plan set forth at the 16th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The government and people of Czechoslovakia are bitterly denouncing the nuclear war preparations of imperialists and making positive efforts to ease the international tension and defend peace and security in Europe.

The Korean people highly estimate successes achieved by the fraternal Czechoslovak people in the building of socialism.

The Korea-Czechoslovakia friendship is daily consolidating and developing in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of cause of peace and socialism.

Meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Gustav Husak in 1973 and 1980 brilliantly adorn the history of friendship between the two peoples.

The Korean people wish the Czechoslovak people greater success in their struggle to build a developed socialist society.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF SURINAMESE REVOLUTION

SK260528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the fourth anniversary of the victory of the revolution in surinam.

Noting that the Surinamese people have registered many successes in their endeavours to defend the gains of the revolution and build a new life over the past 4 years, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

They are advancing the revolution, heightening vigilance against the imperialists' machinations and smashing their plots in time.

One hundred sixth people's committees were set up and various measures for democracy taken after the victory of the revolution.

The Korean people hail the successes achieved by the Surinamese people and extend support to and solidarity with their just cause.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Surinamese peoples are daily developing.

The establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries in October 1982 marked an important occasion in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Surinam.

Our people believe that the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will further expand and develop in the future on the road of the struggle for the common goal.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES WESTERN SAHARAN PRESIDENT

SK270527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 27 February (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 26 February sent a message of greetings to Mohamed 'abd 'al-aziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic I extend warm felicitations to your excellency and to the Polisario Front and the government and people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

After the proclamation of the republic the people of your country are vigorously struggling for complete liberation of the country and national independence, overcoming many difficulties.

Heartily wishing the Western Saharan people greater success in their just struggle for realizing national sovereignty throughout the country under the leadership of the Polisario Front headed by you, I take this opportunity of expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANKS OF ETHIOPIAN MINISTER

SK260838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 26 February (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Bililign Mandefre, Ethiopian minister of education, on behalf of the Government Educational and Cultural Delegation of Socialist Ethiopia, upon leaving our country on 24 February.

Noting that the delegation visited Korea from 14 to 24 February 1984, the message says:

The government of the DPRK and its people have extended to the delegation most generous hospitality and warm friendship throughout its stay and travels in this beautiful country.

The delegation has witnessed astounding successes made by the industrious Korean people within one generation in every sector of life under the most sagacious guidance of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chuche Idea you created.

It is my duty and privilege to express our deepest appreciations for the warm friendship, innumerable courtesies, extensive and most valuable visits and discussions and great hospitality the delegation enjoyed throughout.

There can be no doubt that the people of the DPRK will continue to achieve ever greater successes under your wise guidance, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our government has consistently supported the stand of the DPRK on the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We support your newest proposal to hold the tripartite talks between the parties concerned and shall continue to support the right of the Korean people to the reunification of Korea.

We support your newest proposal to hold tripartite talks between the parties concerned and shall continue to support the right of the Korean people to the reunification of their fatherland.

The message wholeheartedly wishes the great leader good health and a good life.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA REPORTS BEIJING RECEPTION ON AVIATION PACT

SK201052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing 18 February (KCNA)--The Ministry of Culture and the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China hosted a reception at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 18 February on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreements on cultural cooperation and air transport between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the reception were Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha and his embassy officials.

Present there were Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, Director General of the General Administration of Civil Aviation Shen Tu, Vice-Premier of Culture Lu Zhixian, Advisor to the Foreign Ministry Pan Nianlong, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Jiang Guanghua, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Lu Cui and other personages concerned.

Minister Zhu Muzhi spoke at the reception. He said:

Over the 25 years since the signing of the two agreements in 1959, cultural exchange between the two countries has strengthened with each passing day and cooperation between the two countries in air transport has progressed smoothly. This clearly indicates the close friendly relations between China and Korea and their peoples.

He declared that China would make all efforts to further deepen cooperation between the two countries in culture and air transport.

Ambassador Sin In-ha spoke next.

The attendants at the reception toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The reception was followed by a performance of Chinese artists.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHUCHE FARMING METHOD STUDIED IN OTHER COUNTRIES

SK251053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--Today peoples of many countries of the world highly praise the energetic ideological and theoretical activities and tireless efforts of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in creating a great example of the solution of the agricultural question, learning from this brilliant example.

The world revolutionary people are making a deep study of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and foreign mass media are widely reporting and propagandising them.

The full text of "Non-aligned and Developing Countries Should Solve the Agricultural Question by Their Own Efforts," his immortal classic work, was reported by the Malagasy paper ATRIKA and the ANTA NEWS AGENCY, the Bangladesh papers SATIA KATA and AMARDESH, the Indian papers SAKSHI and EVENT, the Seychellois paper NATION, the Syrian paper AL SAURA, the Somali paper HORSEED, the Jamaican paper JAMAICA DAILY NEWS, the Norwegian paper AFTENPOSTEN, the U.S. paper WORKERS VIEWPOINT, the Sierra Leonean Magazine LEONEAN SUN and the Sandinist Radio of Nicaragua.

"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," "For the Development of Agriculture in African Countries" and other immortal classic works of him were published in booklet in many countries including Mozambique, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mali, Nepal, India, Egypt, Syria, Guinea, Peru, Colombia and Costa Rica. His portraits are printed in the booklets.

Mass media of Yugoslavia, Ghana, Afghanistan, Italy, Guyana and other countries reported detailed summaries of his works.

Seminars and lectures on his works were given in many countries such as Bangladesh, Guyana, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Pakistan and Lebanon.

Meanwhile, prominent political and public figures and news media of various countries published articles introducing the changes of our countryside.

In many countries including Equatorial Guinea, Central Africa, Somalia, Burundi, Nigeria, Benin, Algeria, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Guyana and Seychelles a brisk work is under way to

increase agricultural production by doing farming as required by the great Chuche-based farming method created by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Symposiums on the Chuche method of farming took place in many countries, such as the symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries for increasing food and agricultural production held in Pyongyang in August 1981.

Institutes of agricultural science were established in Tanzania and Guinea, at which energetic scientific researches are conducted to do farming in a scientific and technological way suited to the geographical and climatic conditions of East and West African countries.

Groups and societies for the study of the Chuche method of farming and experimental farms have been formed in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Upper Volta, Mozambique and other African countries. They greatly contribute to increasing agricultural production and solving food problem by thoroughly meeting the requirements of the Chuche-based farming method in conformity with the specific conditions of their countries.

Tanzania, Benin, Mozambique, Madagascar and many other countries under the direct leadership and care of their leaders energetically generalize in the whole areas of their countries the experiences accumulated in scientific and technical farming, thus achieving big successes in agricultural production.

CSO: 4110/080

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW DPRK ENVOY--Pyongyang 5 February (KCNA)--Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kim Hyong-u, permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations office and permanent delegate to the other international organisations at Geneva, presented his credentials to Erik Sui, director general of the UN office at Geneva, on 26 January. The director general said that the new measure recently taken by the DPRK for a peaceful solution of the Korean question is a very affirmative initiative and hoped for a new progress in the solution of the reunification question of Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 5 Feb 84]

DPRK ENVOY LEAVES--Pyongyang 5 February (KCNA)--Kim Yong-sun, ambassador of our country to the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a farewell call on Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary on 31 January. The chairman referred to the successes achieved by the Korean people in socialist construction and expressed the belief that they would certainly attain the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. Touching upon the friendly relations between Hungary and Korea, he said that the Hungarian Party and Government are satisfied over the favourable development of the relations between the two countries. Recalling that the Hungarian [word indistinct] and government had invariably supported the reunification of Korea, he expressed support to the recent active initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He declared that they would support the reunification of Korea in the future, too, availing themselves of every opportunity. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100646 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 5 Feb 84]

DPRK ENVOY TO POLAND--Pyongyang 9 February (KCNA)--O Man-sok has been appointed as Korean ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK100645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Feb 84]

GHANAIAN GROUP LEAVES--Pyongyang 10 February (KCNA)--The Ghanaian delegation for the study of the Chuche Idea headed by Emmanuel Aidoo Haizel, director of the Institute of Adult Education of the Legon University, Ghana, left here for home on 9 February by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 9 Feb 84 SK]

PAKISTANI GROUP---Pyongyang 10 February (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 9 February met and had a friendly talk with Zia Ahmed Khan, vice-chairman of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association. On hand was O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 9 Feb 84 SK]

LSWYK DELEGATION---Pyongyang 11 February (KCNA)--The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Na Yong-su returned home Friday by air after attending the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union. Zia Ahmed Khan, vice-chairman of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, left here for home on the same day by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2300 GMT 10 Feb 84 SK]

KCNA DIRECTOR---Pyongyang 10 February (KCNA)--The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chu Yon-ok, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, returned home today by air after attending the Conference of Information Ministers of the Non-aligned Countries held in Indonesia. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Literature and Art Chang Chol and Deputy General Director of the KCNA Song Pong-sun. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2250 GMT 10 Feb 84 SK]

ETHIOPIAN GROUP LEAVES---Pyongyang 15 February (KCNA)--The delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Working People of Ethiopia headed by Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Central Committee of the commission and head of its Ideological Department, left here for home by air on 14 February. It was seen off at the airport by Kang Sok-sung, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and director of the Party History Institute, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK180541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 15 Feb 84 SK]

USSR GROUP LEAVES---Pyongyang 15 February (KCNA)--The delegation of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union headed by A. G. Bondarenko, deputy director of a department of the committee, left here for home on 14 February by air. [Text] [SK180541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 15 Feb 84]

NEW DPRK ENVOY---Pyongyang 16 February (KCNA)--Mun Song-kuk has been appointed as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK180541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 16 Feb 84]

DPRK ENVOY TO TANZANIA---Pyongyang 18 February (KCNA)--Yi Yong-yon was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the United Republic of Tanzania, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK180541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 17 Feb 84]

CONGOLESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang 18 February (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 17 February met and had a friendly talk with the Congolese delegation for the study of the Chuche Idea headed by Andre Bokiba, secretary general of Marie Ngouabi University of the Congo. [Text] [SK180541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 17 Feb 84]

OLYMPIC GROUP RETURNS--Pyongyang 18 February (KCNA)--The delegation of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yu-sun, member of the International Olympic Committee and chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee, flew back home on 17 February after attending the 87th General Meeting of the International Olympic Committee held in Yugoslavia. Jagrit Prasad Bhetwal, chief editor of the Nepalese paper PRAKASH, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. [Text] [SK180541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 18 Feb 84]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA--Pyongyang 18 February (KCNA)--A party and government delegation of our country headed by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier, left Pyongyang on 18 February by air for a visit to Nicaragua. It was seen off at the airport by Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier, and Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present there were Charge d'Affairs and Interim of the Cuban Embassy Pedro Moran Tapanes and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK181135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 18 Feb 84]

DPRK, PDY FOREIGN MINISTERS--Pyongyang 20 February (KCNA)--Kim Yong-nam, foreign minister of our country, and 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The foreign minister of Democratic Yemen in his message expressed his hope for further efflorescence and development of the relations between the two friendly peoples. The Korean foreign minister in his message expressed his belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would more favourably develop in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace in the future. [Text] [SK200808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 20 Feb 84]

SOVIET MARITIME DELEGATION--Pyongyang 21 February (KCNA)--A delegation of the Ministry of Maritime Fleet of the Soviet Union headed by B. P. Trunov, vice-minister of maritime fleet, arrived in Pyongyang on 20 February by plane. It was met at the airport by Choe Un-hak, vice-minister of land and sea transportation, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK210627 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2258 GMT 20 Feb 84]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang 19 February (KCNA)--The government economic delegation of our country headed by Yi Yong-un, vice-minister of external economic affairs, flew back home on 17 February after visiting the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It was met at the airport by Om Tokhwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs. [Text] [SK210627 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 18 Feb 84]

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER--Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party, on 23 February on his 50th birthday. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea congratulates you on your 50th birthday and extends friendly greetings to you. Hoping that the friendly relations between our two parties and two peoples will develop more favourably in the future, we take this opportunity of wishing you new successes in your responsible work for world peace and the progress of the country as well as happiness. [Text] [SK240532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 23 Feb 84]

BENIN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 23 February (KCNA)--Omathieu Keqekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, 17 February met Korean Ambassador to his country Kim Song-hwan. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. [words indistinct] for this, [words indistinct] asked the ambassador to convey his militant and fraternal greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK240722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 22 Feb 84]

KCNA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SYRIA--Pyongyang 22 February (KCNA)--A delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its Deputy General Director Song Pons-sun left here on 22 February by air for a visit to Syria. It was seen off at the airport by Deputy General Director of the KCNA Hong Hyon-chong. [Text] [SK240722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 22 Feb 84]

DPRK EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--The educational delegation of our country headed by Kim Il-san, first vice-minister of higher education, returned home on 23 February by train from a China visit. It was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Yi Tae-kyun, vice-chairman of the Education Commission, and Wu Liangpu, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK240722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 24 Feb 84]

ZIMBABWEAN CHUCHE GROUP--Pyongyang 23 February (KCNA)--The Zimbabwean Delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by F. V. Shumba Dondoh left here for home on 22 February by plane. [Text] [SK240722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 22 Feb 84]

BURUNDI, CONGO DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Pyongyang 22 February (KCNA)--The Delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by Pie Ndayizigamiyel, director of the Social and Cultural Questions Department of the Permanent Secretariat of the party, and the Congolese Delegation for the Study of the Church Idea headed by Andre Bokiba, secretary general of Marien Ngouabi University, the Congo, left here for home on 21 February. [Text] [SK240722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 22 Feb 84]

KUWAIT'S CHIEF OF STATE--Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 24 February to as-Sabah, Jabir al-Ahmad, Amir of State of Kuwait, on the occasion of the National Day of State of Kuwait.

The message reads: On the National Day of State of Kuwait I warmly congratulate you and your people on behalf of the Korean people and on my own. On this occasion I wish your highness and your people great successes in the work for the country's independent development and prosperity. [Text] [SK242327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 24 Feb 84]

DPRK ENVOY TO BOTSWANA--Pyongyang 26 February (KCNA)--DPRK Ambassador to Botswana Chae Hwa-sop on 16 February paid a farewell call on Botswanan President Q. K. J. Masire. The ambassador conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader good health and a long life. Noting that he is following with deep concern the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, the president stressed that Korea should be reunified by the Korean people themselves. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK270550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 26 Feb 84]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 24 February met and had a friendly talk with the Indian Delegation for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by R. P. Varma, principal of Agra College under Agra University of India. [Text] [SK270550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 25 Feb 84]

ENVOY TO LAOS--Pyongyang 25 February (KCNA)--Kim Sang-cho, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, presented his credentials to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the Republic on 22 February. The ambassador conveyed greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. President Souphanouvong expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He expressed the belief that the friendly and co-operative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Korea will develop more favourably. He said he was firmly convinced that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song would certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with broad support and encouragement of the world progressive people. The Lao people, he said, will always fight side by side with the Korean people in the same trench against the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK250929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 25 Feb 84]

ZIMBABWE LEADER SUPPORTS DPRK--Pyongyang 26 February (KCNA)--Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, met Korean Ambassador to his country Yi Won-kuk on 20 February. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his

wholehearted greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He said that he sets great store by the friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Zimbabwe and Korea. We, he continued, will unconditionally and fully support and encourage the Korean people in their just struggle to clear South Korea of the U.S. forces and achieve the independent reunification of the country and conduct positive activities in the international arena, too. In support of the just cause of the Korean people. He further said: The U.S. forces will certainly be withdrawn from South Korea and accordingly, the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated. To support the independent reunification of Korea is our most sacred comradely duty. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK260902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 26 Feb 84]

WESTERN SAHARAN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang 27 February (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Saharan Foreign Minister Hakim Ibrahim on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Proclamation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop on the road of the struggle for defending sovereignty, the message wished the Saharan foreign minister greater successes in his work. [Text] [SK270433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 27 Feb 84]

GDR ARMY DAY--Pyongyang 29 February (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting marking the 28th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic was held on 28 February at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs. GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern and the military attache of the GDR Embassy were invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit. Speeches were exchanged there. [Text] [SK290505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 29 Feb 84]

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BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY OF BUDAPEST LIBERATION--Pyongyang 13 February (KCNA)--NONDONG SINMUM today dedicates an article to the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest, Hungary, from the yoke of fascist Germany. Saying that great changes have taken place in Budapest, the author of the article says: Since the liberation the Hungarian people under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party have powerfully accelerated socialist construction, smashing the intrigues and subversive manoeuvres of the class enemies at home and abroad. Today the Hungarian people are striving hard to carry out the sixth 5-year plan set forth by the 12th congress of their party and have peace and security guaranteed in Europe. Our people congratulate the Hungarian people on their successes and express full support and solidarity for their just struggle. The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Hungarian peoples are developing day by day. Our people will make as ever every effort possible to strengthen friendship and unity between Korea and Hungary. [Text] [SK13119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 13 Feb 84]

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